



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1877

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

The Price of Eye Strain

IN REDDED AND EYED READING HEADACHES AND ILL-HEALTHS GENERALLY.

WEAR SUITABLE GLASSES.

N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,103 第 零百一十九萬一第 日四廿月七年未己 HONGKONG TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1919. 二拜禮 號玖拾月八年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Bags 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

CAPE WHITE WINES.

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JAGGER CUP

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J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.

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14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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CARTRIDGES: CARTRIDGES: CARTRIDGES

NEWLY ARRIVED.

PORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

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AND AMMUNITION STORE,**
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong.

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**GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKER.**
CARTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description.

**DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDERTAKERS.**

Telephone 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 8.30	" 10 "
8.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 6.00	" 10 "

WEEK DAYS

6.50 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.		

WEEK DAYS

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 10.30 a.m.	" 10 "
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.30	" 10 "
2.30	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 6.00	" 10 "
6.30	to 8.00	" 15 "

WEEK DAYS

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

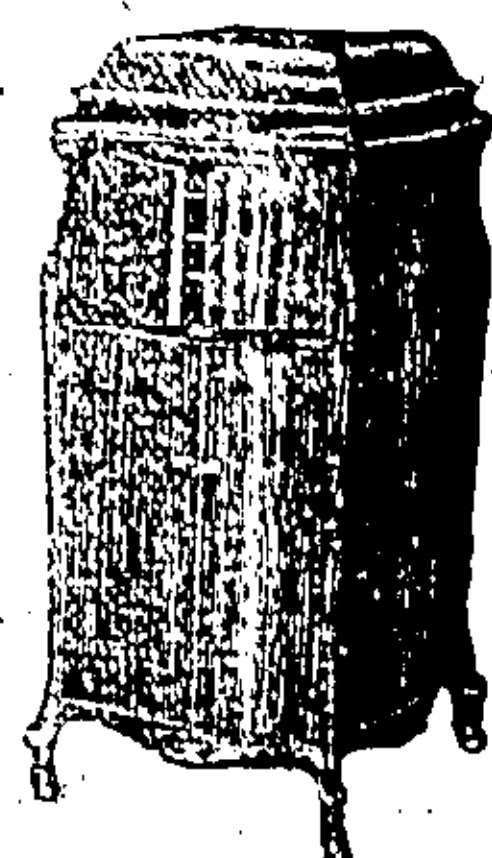
DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Through Express A.M.	No. 2 Local A.M.	No. 3 Through Express A.M.	No. 4 Local A.M.	No. 5 Through Express P.M.	No. 6 Local P.M.	No. 7 Through Express P.M.	No. 8 Local P.M.	No. 9 Through Express P.M.	No. 10 Local P.M.	No. 11 Through Express P.M.	No. 12 Local P.M.	No. 13 Through Express P.M.	No. 14 Local P.M.	No. 15 Through Express P.M.	No. 16 Local P.M.	No. 17 Through Express P.M.	No. 18 Local P.M.	No. 19 Through Express P.M.	No. 20 Local P.M.
CANTON (Cal. Sta.)	-	dep.	7.30	arr.	8.30	-	8.30	-	9.30	-	9.30	-	10.30	-	11.30	-	11.30	-	12.30	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	8.45	arr.	1.17	-	1.17	-	2.30	-	2.30	-	3.30	-	4.30	-	4.30	-	5.30	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	9.30	arr.	1.30	-	1.30	-	2.45	-	2.45	-	3.45	-	4.45	-	4.45	-	5.45	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	10.30	arr.	1.45	-	1.45	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	4.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	6.00	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	11.30	arr.	2.00	-	2.00	-	3.15	-	3.15	-	4.15	-	5.15	-	5.15	-	6.15	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	12.30	arr.	2.15	-	2.15	-	3.30	-	3.30	-	4.30	-	5.30	-	5.30	-	6.30	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	1.30	arr.	2.30	-	2.30	-	3.45	-	3.45	-	4.45	-	5.45	-	5.45	-	6.45	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	2.30	arr.	3.00	-	3.00	-	4.15	-	4.15	-	5.15	-	6.15	-	6.15	-	7.15	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	3.30	arr.	3.15	-	3.15	-	4.30	-	4.30	-	5.30	-	6.30	-	6.30	-	7.30	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	4.30	arr.	3.30	-	3.30	-	4.45	-	4.45	-	5.45	-	6.45	-	6.45	-	7.45	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	5.30	arr.	3.45	-	3.45	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	6.00	-	7.00	-	7.00	-	8.00	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	6.30	arr.	4.00	-	4.00	-	5.15	-	5.15	-	6.15	-	7.15	-	7.15	-	8.15	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	7.30	arr.	4.15	-	4.15	-	5.30	-	5.30	-	6.30	-	7.30	-	7.30	-	8.30	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	8.30	arr.	4.30	-	4.30	-	5.45	-	5.45	-	6.45	-	7.45	-	7.45	-	8.45	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	9.30	arr.	4.45	-	4.45	-	6.00	-	6.00	-	7.00	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	9.00	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	10.30	arr.	5.00	-	5.00	-	6.15	-	6.15	-	7.15	-	8.15	-	8.15	-	9.15	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	11.30	arr.	5.15	-	5.15	-	6.30	-	6.30	-	7.30	-	8.30	-	8.30	-	9.30	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	12.30	arr.	5.30	-	5.30	-	6.45	-	6.45	-	7.45	-	8.45	-	8.45	-	9.45	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	1.30	arr.	5.45	-	5.45	-	7.00	-	7.00	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	9.00	-	10.00	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	2.30	arr.	6.00	-	6.00	-	7.15	-	7.15	-	8.15	-	9.15	-	9.15	-	10.15	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	3.30	arr.	6.15	-	6.15	-	7.30	-	7.30	-	8.30	-	9.30	-	9.30	-	10.30	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	4.30	arr.	6.30	-	6.30	-	7.45	-	7.45	-	8.45	-	9.45	-	9.45	-	10.45	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	5.30	arr.	6.45	-	6.45	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	10.00	-	10.00	-	11.00	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	6.30	arr.	7.00	-	7.00	-	8.15	-	8.15	-	9.15	-	10.15	-	10.15	-	11.15	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	7.30	arr.	7.15	-	7.15	-	8.30	-	8.30	-	9.30	-	10.30	-	10.30	-	11.30	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	8.30	arr.	7.30	-	7.30	-	8.45	-	8.45	-	9.45	-	10.45	-	10.45	-	11.45	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	9.30	arr.	7.45	-	7.45	-	9.00	-	9.00	-	10.00	-	11.00	-	11.00	-	12.00	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	10.30	arr.	8.00	-	8.00	-	9.15	-	9.15	-	10.15	-	11.15	-	11.15	-	12.15	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	11.30	arr.	8.15	-	8.15	-	9.30	-	9.30	-	10.30	-	11.30	-	11.30	-	12.30	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	12.30	arr.	8.30	-	8.30	-	9.45	-	9.45	-	10.45	-	11.45	-	11.45	-	12.45	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	1.30	arr.	8.45	-	8.45	-	10.00	-	10.00	-	11.00	-	12.00	-	12.00	-	1.00	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	2.30	arr.	9.00	-	9.00	-	10.15	-	10.15	-	11.15	-	12.15	-	12.15	-	1.15	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	3.30	arr.	9.15	-	9.15	-	10.30	-	10.30	-	11.30	-	12.30	-	12.30	-	1.30	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	4.30	arr.	9.30	-	9.30	-	10.45	-	10.45	-	11.45	-	12.45	-	12.45	-	1.45	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	5.30	arr.	9.45	-	9.45	-	11.00	-	11.00	-	12.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	2.00	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	6.30	arr.	10.00	-	10.00	-	11.15	-	11.15	-	12.15	-	1.15	-	1.15	-	2.15	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	7.30	arr.	10.15	-	10.15	-	11.30	-	11.30	-	12.30	-	1.30	-	1.30	-	2.30	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	8.30	arr.	10.30	-	10.30	-	11.45	-	11.45	-	12.45	-	1.45	-	1.45	-	2.45	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	9.30	arr.	10.45	-	10.45	-	12.00	-	12.00	-	1.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	3.00	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	10.30	arr.	11.00	-	11.00	-	12.15	-	12.15	-	1.15	-	2.15	-	2.15	-	3.15	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	11.30	arr.	11.15	-	11.15	-	12.30	-	12.30	-	1.30	-	2.30	-	2.30	-	3.30	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	12.30	arr.	11.30	-	11.30	-	12.45	-	12.45	-	1.45	-	2.45	-	2.45	-	3.45	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	1.30	arr.	11.45	-	11.45	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	2.00	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	4.00	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	2.30	arr.	12.00	-	12.00	-	1.15	-	1.15	-	2.15	-	3.15	-	3.15	-	4.15	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	3.30	arr.	12.15	-	12.15	-	1.30	-	1.30	-	2.30	-	3.30	-	3.30	-	4.30	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	4.30	arr.	12.30	-	12.30	-	1.45	-	1.45	-	2.45	-	3.45	-	3.45	-	4.45	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	5.30	arr.	12.45	-	12.45	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	3.00	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	5.00	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	6.30	arr.	1.00	-	1.00	-	2.15	-	2.15	-	3.15	-	4.15	-	4.15	-	5.15	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	7.30	arr.	1.15	-	1.15	-	2.30	-	2.30	-	3.30	-	4.30	-	4.30	-	5.30	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	8.30	arr.	1.30	-	1.30	-	2.45	-	2.45	-	3.45	-	4.45	-	4.45	-	5.45	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	9.30	arr.	1.45	-	1.45	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	4.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	6.00	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	10.30	arr.	2.00	-	2.00	-	3.15	-	3.15	-	4.15	-	5.15	-	5.15	-	6.15	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	11.30	arr.	2.15	-	2.15	-	3.30	-	3.30	-	4.30	-	5.30	-	5.30	-	6.30	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	12.30	arr.	2.30	-	2.30	-	3.45	-	3.45	-	4.45	-	5.45	-	5.45	-	6.45	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	1.30	arr.	2.45	-	2.45	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	5.00	-	6.00	-	6.00	-	7.00	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	2.30	arr.	3.00	-	3.00	-	4.15	-	4.15	-	5.15	-	6.15	-	6.15	-	7.15	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	3.30	arr.	3.15	-	3.15	-	4.30	-	4.30	-	5.30	-	6.30	-	6.30	-	7.30	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	4.30	arr.	3.30	-	3.30	-	4.45	-	4.45	-	5.45	-	6.45	-	6.45	-	7.45	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	5.30	arr.	3.45	-	3.45	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	6.00	-	7.00	-	7.00	-	8.00	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	6.30	arr.	4.00	-	4.00	-	5.15	-	5.15	-	6.15	-	7.15	-	7.15	-	8.15	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	7.30	arr.	4.15	-	4.15	-	5.30	-	5.30	-	6.30	-	7.30	-	7.30	-	8.30	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	8.30	arr.	4.30	-	4.30	-	5.45	-	5.45	-	6.45	-	7.45	-	7.45	-	8.45	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	9.30	arr.	4.45	-	4.45	-	6.00	-	6.00	-	7.00	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	9.00	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	10.30	arr.	5.00	-	5.00	-	6.15	-	6.15	-	7.15	-	8.15	-	8.15	-	9.15	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	11.30	arr.	5.15	-	5.15	-	6.30	-	6.30	-	7.30	-	8.30	-	8.30	-	9.30	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	12.30	arr.	5.30	-	5.30	-	6.45	-	6.45	-	7.45	-	8.45	-	8.45	-	9.45	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	1.30	arr.	5.45	-	5.45	-	7.00	-	7.00	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	9.00	-	10.00	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	2.30	arr.	6.00	-	6.00	-	7.15	-	7.15	-	8.15	-	9.15	-	9.15	-	10.15	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	3.30	arr.	6.15	-	6.15	-	7.30	-	7.30	-	8.30	-	9.30	-	9.30	-	10.30	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	4.30	arr.	6.30	-	6.30	-	7.45	-	7.45	-	8.45	-	9.45	-	9.45	-	10.45	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	5.30	arr.	6.45	-	6.45	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	10.00	-	10.00	-	11.00	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	6.30	arr.	7.00	-	7.00	-	8.15	-	8.15	-	9.15	-	10.15	-	10.15	-	11.15	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	7.30	arr.	7.15	-	7.15	-	8.30	-	8.30	-	9.30	-	10.30	-	10.30	-	11.30	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	8.30	arr.	7.30	-	7.30	-	8.45	-	8.45	-	9.45	-	10.45	-	10.45	-	11.45	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	9.30	arr.	7.45	-	7.45	-	9.00	-	9.00	-	10.00	-	11.00	-	11.00	-	12.00	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	10.30	arr.	8.00	-	8.00	-	9.15	-	9.15	-	10.15	-	11.15	-	11.15	-	12.15	-
St. Louis	-	dep.	11.30	arr.	8.15	-	8.15	-	9.30	-	9.30	-	10.30	-	11.30	-	11.30	-	12.30	-
St. Charles	-	dep.	12.30	arr.	8.30	-	8.30	-	9.45	-	9.45	-	10.45	-	11.45	-	11.45	-	12.45	-
St. Joseph	-	dep.	1.30	arr.	8.45	-	8.45	-	10.00	-	10.00	-	11.00	-	12.00	-	12.00	-	1.00	-
St. Louis	-	dep.</																		

For all festive occasions
the

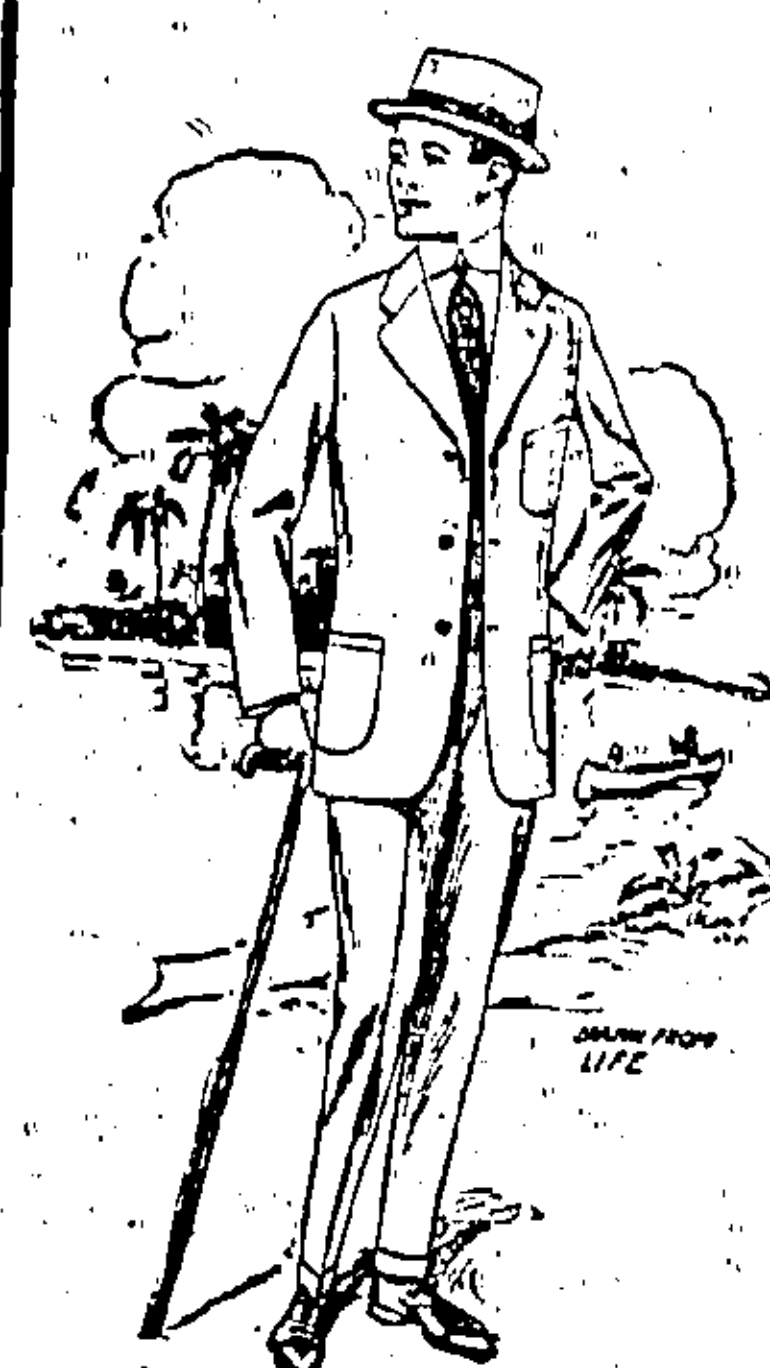
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THE CORONET

August 19th, 20th & 21st,
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WILLIAM FARNUM

in

"THE MAN FROM BITTER ROOTS"

LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY.

Popular Prices.

Booking at Robinson's.

TRADE OF FOCHOW IN 1918.

REPORT BY H.M. CONSUL.

The gross value of the trade in Fochow in 1918, as shown by the Customs returns was Hk. Tls. 29,679,569, as compared with Hk. Tls. 29,442,529 in 1917, an insignificant decrease of Hk. Tls. 237,040. The average value of the Haikwan taels in 1918 was 18.37-16d, giving the value of the trade in sterling as £7,844,990. The value during the same period of the foreign trade of the port was Hk. Tls. 8,691,359, as against Hk. Tls. 7,513,794 in 1917, and of the native trade Hk. Tls. 20,988,010, as against Hk. Tls. 12,929,734. Of the total trade nearly two-thirds, or Hk. Tls. 18,733,000, was steamers, while the remainder arrived or left the port by native junks.

Compared with 1917, when the gross value of the trade was Hk. Tls. 29,442,529, the total for 1918 shows a deficit of nearly Hk. Tls. 7,000,000, but the returns nevertheless are by no means discouraging. Both foreign and native trade were carried on during the year under unusually adverse conditions, the foreign trade being especially affected by the complete closing to Fochow of the Russian market and the native trade by the disturbed state of the Fukien Province during the latter half of 1918. That, in the circumstances, the figures for the year should compare so favourably with those of 1917 shows the vitality of Chinese trade.

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
The Customs returns give the value of the foreign exports at Hk. Tls. 5,602,073, and of the exports at Hk. Tls. 2,999,486. The total foreign trade of the port thus shows an advance of Hk. Tls. 27,763, or about 11 per cent. over the figures of 1917. The increase was entirely in exports, the actual value of which, 17 reports of Santuario are included, was Hk. Tls. 5,745,797, as compared with Hk. Tls. 5,381,127. This increase exists only in the Customs figures, which greatly understated the value of the foreign exports in 1917 by omitting from them and including in the native trade very nearly half the Fochow trade transhipped at Shanghai to foreign countries. Though accurate figures are not available, the value of the foreign exports in 1917 was at least Hk. Tls. 1,200,000 higher than the figure given in the Customs returns, so that instead of a large increase in 1918 there was really little or no difference in the trade of the two years.

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
The value of the imports into Fochow from foreign countries was Hk. Tls. 5,602,073, as compared with Hk. Tls. 6,013,583 in 1917. Though both these figures show a considerable falling off from those of 1917, the last year unaffected by the war, when the value of the trade was Hk. Tls. 9,459,347, the only cause for surprise is that the decrease was not greater than it has been. When internal disorders are considered, it is not surprising that the demand for foreign goods, the average price of which was nearly doubled since the war, has shown a considerable decline. The revival of the tea trade, which should follow the removal of the restrictions in the United Kingdom and other countries on the import of tea, and the re-opening, when it comes, of the Russian market, may to some extent retrieve the situation by stimulating the export trade. But prosperity cannot fully return until internal disorders cease.

COTTON GOODS.
The decrease in the foreign import trade is more than accounted for by the decline in the value of the cotton goods imported, which fell from Hk. Tls. 1,733,352 in 1917 to Hk. Tls. 1,390,500. Among the chief items imported from the United Kingdom, grey shirtings fell from 32,789 pieces in 1917 to 33,773, white shirtings from 13,601 pieces to 10,345, and T-cloths from 17,807 pieces to 7,739. The Japanese have again improved their position. They increased their import of grey shirtings to 8,674 pieces, divided with Great Britain the supply of drills (2,296 pieces) and jeans (4,811 pieces), and gave further indications of monopolising the import of T-cloths by supplying 44,155 pieces out of a total import of 51,913. It is only in white shirtings, cotton italians, cambrics and similar cloths that the British position continues to be unassailable. In cloths the competition of the Chinese mills at Shanghai is only felt as yet in shirtings and drills, of which they supplied 12,690 and 19,440 pieces respectively, but there was also import of 9,008 pieces of native fancy cloth, and of 7,961 pieces of nankeens, valued at Hk. Tls. 291,098.

The most striking feature, however, of the trade in cottons in 1918 is not the decline in piece goods, but the great drop in the import of Indian yarn, which fell by two-thirds to 4,045 piculs, being, for the first time, exceeded in quantity by the import from Japan of 4,167 piculs.

THE FOREIGN TRADE.
Although 1918 was a year even poorer than 1917 for the tea trade, a largely increased export of local timber to Japan made up to some extent for the falling away in tea.

The total quantity of tea exported from Fochow in 1918 was 213,050 piculs, of which 81,893 piculs were black teas, specially prepared for foreign consumption, and 131,157 piculs green and other teas for Chinese consumption. Out of these totals 42,990 piculs of black teas and 9,233 piculs of green and other teas, valued altogether at Hk. Tls. 1,578,997, were recorded by the Customs as having been shipped to foreign countries, but there can be no doubt that, as in 1917, only to a much smaller extent, a certain proportion of the black teas shipped to Chinese ports eventually found their way abroad, mainly via Tientsin and Newchwang to Siberia.

The termination of the war and the removal of the restrictions in Great Britain on the import of Chinese teas have, of course, greatly improved the outlook for local trade is expected from the Continent, where they have always been popular, and which must be quite denuded of supplies. It is improbable, however, that the trade will regain its former prosperity until the Russian market again opens and the silver exchange becomes less unfavourable.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, August 16th.

THE DOG DAYS.
These are the dog days. Nobody wants to work during this period of intense heat, or "great heat" as it is phrased in the Chinese almanac, and it is not uncommon to find that the greater part of the staffs of the various ministries spend their days at home, not even venturing to the office on pay-day because the national exchequer is empty and the Minister of Finance cannot raise a loan even for the purpose of paying salaries. Others are officially on leave, while one department, the Law Codification Bureau, has closed down for the month of August. Consequently, Peking is very dull indeed, one meets one's friends and in reply to the usual questions, one is told that there is "nothing doing." This, of course, is only true in part. While there is little to be recorded in the matter of actual accomplishment, there is much political activity—intrigue, perhaps, the better word. The struggle over the Premiership continues. President Hsu has failed to effect a compromise with the Anfu Club, but Parliament remains in session and hopes to wear out his patience.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.
From Dairen the cholera epidemic has spread to Mukden, thence down the line to Tientsin, in each of which places it has claimed many victims, mostly natives, though two American soldiers are reported to have succumbed to this scourge in Tientsin. The disease has also appeared at Langfang, midway between Tientsin and Peking. Here it has claimed nearly one thousand victims. The authorities have endeavoured to conceal the true nature of this outbreak by giving out that it is summer sickness. Their motive may be the laudable one of preventing a public scare, but it is just as likely that they do not wish attention focussed upon their inefficiency in respect of public health. Foreigners, however, seem to be alive to the dangers of the disease and are taking due precautions.

THE PREMIERSHIP.
As the Anfu Club would not consent to the nomination of King Hsin-chun, kept on the understanding that the three legislative officers in the Cabinet were members of their party, the President was compelled to withhold the nomination of King's name to Parliament. The latter, however, not content with a negative vote, continue their ship, and when Hsu Shih-chang, able to the Anfu Club, he elicits recommendations in favour of Chu Shen, Minister of Justice, or Ni Su-cheng, Minister of Education, neither of whom is desirable. Fortunately, the President, though he has failed, and hopes not to be able to admit defeat, and hopes that time will be on his side in bringing the militarists to heel. King is held up by the expected stand by the Premier's justice.

THE NEWLY REVISED CHINESE IMPORT TARIFF.
The newly revised Chinese import tariff came into force on August 1st. Its operation is only partial yet, as it does not apply to goods shipped from a port or two months more will China which has been estimated as representing an increase of 25 per cent. on the volume of imports.

POSTPONED.
Among the items on the agenda for Saturday's meeting of the Cabinet was a bill to provide for the formation of a Sino-Italian Trading Company, of which the proposed concern certain details have already appeared in the Press, such as branch in Shanghai. According to the Press reports, the Cabinet found that there were difficulties in carrying out the scheme, and decided that consideration of the joint enterprise should be postponed until some future date, "when there would be some prospect of success."

THE BOLSHEVIST BOOBY.
Sinking, better known as Chinese Turkestan, is threatened with Bolshevik dangers—at least the Tuchun thinks so. He has persuaded the Central Government to sanction the raising of an additional ten battalions of troops for anti-Bolshevik defence against Russia. The necessity for strengthening the border defences may, but it is unfortunate that the Chinese military should be increased when demobilisation and disarmament are regarded as the first steps to be taken in the reorganisation of the country.

THE KIRIN EMBROGLO.
The Kirin embroglo has been straightened out by the decision of General Meng En-yuan to accept the seals to General Pao Kuei-ching, who has thus Chang Tso-lin scores, and adds churia.

THE RICE PROBLEM.
The rice problem is acute all over the country. Both Peking and Tientsin feel the pinch. Efforts to induce the rice-producing provinces on the Yangtze to lift their embargo against the export from these provinces in favour of the disaffected is not improved by reports that rice is being exported to certain countries by unscrupulous speculators and merchants. It would seem as if Chinese profiteers have little to learn from the fraternity in western countries.

AEROPLANES.
Peking is interested in the early arrival of the six Handley Page aeroplanes, which are to be used for commercial purposes in feeding the Peking-Shuiyuan railway, and also in the arrival of Colonel Smallwood, a distinguished British airman, whose services are being loaned to the Chinese Government.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NO PASSAGES EAST.

MEN WANTED ABROAD TIED DOWN AT HOME.

It is quite time that the British Government directed serious attention to the position created by the inability of commercial houses to send their representatives and travellers abroad. The importance to British trade of representation abroad has never been greater than it is at this juncture. Owing to the disabilities from which we suffered during the war, Britain's hold on overseas markets has been seriously weakened. It is imperative to lose no time in regaining our former position. To enable us to do this the "man on the spot" is a necessity. Yet in this matter (says *The Times*), we have undoubtedly been forestalled by the United States and Japan, who for some time past have been sending out their travellers to all the overseas markets. On the other hand, the British traveller finds insurmountable difficulties in his way. For one thing, too large a share of the average passenger space is reserved for Government officials. This lack of shipping accommodation accounts for the fact that there are now in London many hundreds of men, a great proportion of whom are demobilised officers, anxious to return to their former employment in the Far East and South America, but unable to proceed. Then again there is the case of the men out there who have stuck to their posts for several years. They have carried on with depleted staffs, and their business efficiency, after those trying years in a hot climate, is below par. If British trade is to hold its own the advance posts of our world-wide commerce must be strengthened without delay.

TROOPS FIRST.
The difficulty now is not in the issue of passports, but in the impossibility of obtaining passenger accommodation. The fault does not lie with the shipping companies. Their ships are being used for the transport of troops, and while we admit that the claims on shipping for this purpose cannot be set aside, it is surely possible for the authorities to arrange for the release for essential business purposes of one or two more ships with proper passenger accommodation.

Certainly the matter ought to be tackled in a much more serious spirit than that evidenced at a recent conference, at which the provision of third-class accommodation was put forward in all seriousness as a practical proposal. Needless to say, when the suggestion was conveyed to the important business houses interested, it was to a great extent ignored. The attitude of the authorities showed a curious regard of the trading community. Any one who has experience of the conditions of travel to the Far East knows that accommodation of this character is utterly unsuitable. The Department has, it is true, been the means of securing some first-class berths, but the long waiting list at every shipping company's office shows that the needs of the business community are very far from being met.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.
This lack of berthing accommodation, like the undue wear and tear imposed on tonnage during hostilities, is, of course, part of the "price of Admiralty." The present lack of space must be regarded as part of the sacrifice of the interests which this country made unhesitatingly in order to win the war. It is undoubtedly serious, and it clearly needs immediate attention. New British passenger ships for every trade will long be wanted, but they cannot be built in time to relieve the present necessity, for while commercial travellers were waiting for ships to be built to carry them, all the representatives of other countries would have been carried. A wonderfully successful effort was made by the Ministry of Shipping last year to provide transport for the American troops; another great effort has been made to provide ships for the repatriation of the troops, British and American; and now we have again to be exercised to the utmost to meet the urgent demands of the commercial community, which have become of first-rate importance.

The rises in the cost of ocean travel are admittedly serious, but so are the working expenses, and the advances of from 17 to 75 per cent. in the ocean passenger rates which were set out last week may be compared with the increase of 50 per cent. charged by the Government on all railway fares.

A SHARK SIGHTED.
A shark, marine species, was reported to have been sighted in Anchor Bay towards the end of the week, and Peking was immediately scared. Sceptics, however, are inclined to the view that it was a porpoise. Nevertheless a wise discretion has been apparent amongst those who were apt to venture far out into the water. Peking has never been never more crowded than it was during the Bank Holiday week-end.

A TAIWAN SENSATION.
News comes from Tainanfu to the effect that the military governor, General Ma Liang, one of the old bloodthirsty type, had three men cruelly tortured and executed for nothing else than being leaders in the anti-Japanese boycott, which is very strong in that neighbourhood. A few days before he had arrested 100 girl students, and in a fierce harangue delivered to them, he reprimanded the foreigners as "white devils," of whom he was not afraid. If the students are roused to take action, as they did at the signing of the treaty with Germany, they will make Ma sorry for himself.

MARQUIS SAIONJI IN HONGKONG.

INTERESTING VIEWS ON THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.
"CHINA, NOT JAPAN, A DANGER TO THE WORLD."

His Excellency Marquis Saionji, one time Prime Minister of Japan and leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, who passed through Hongkong some months ago on his way to the Peace Conference at Paris, was again in the Colony yesterday, this time on his return journey. The Marquis, who is about 70 years old, was one of the most interesting personages at the Conference, and it is an open secret that his advocacy of what he considered to be Japan's rights was largely responsible for the very satisfactory results which Japan has achieved, particularly in regard to China. He was an ardent supporter of the League of Nations, on which he recently expressed his views as follows: "We Japanese believe that the League serves to make world civilisation more true and effective in practice than in theory. It is the duty of the civilised powers to respect the rights of the races and to employ a strong barrier invulnerable to violence, which has considerably hampered the progress of the world. In reference to the racial equality question, Japan has decided not to press her claim, but she has no doubt that the Powers will formally recognise the principle of racial equality before long, so as to respect Japan's claim."

The Marquis was accompanied to Paris by his son and daughter-in-law, Viscount and Viscountess Saionji; Mr. K. Fukui, Director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, General Nara, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, Dr. Minra, Dr. Katsunuma, Mr. S. Saburi, Mr. T. Yokoi, and a number of other Japanese gentlemen, all of whom are also returning on the *Atsuta*.

Mr. S. Yasuda, the manager of the Hongkong branch of the N.Y.K., boarded the vessel soon after it was moored and conducted the Marquis to his residence on Bowen Road, where they stayed during the day. Mr. K. Fukui, General Nara, Vice-Admiral Takeshita and the remainder of the party were the guests of Mr. H. Tada, the Hongkong manager of the M.B.K., throughout the day.

Marquis Saionji called on H.E. the Officer Administering the Government shortly after 10 a.m. A few of the prominent Japanese in Hongkong, including the Consul-General (Mr. E. Suzuki) and the Vice-Consul (Mr. T. Inouye) were present at an informal luncheon at Mr. Yasuda's residence. The local Japanese community entertained the Marquis and the other members of the Delegation in tea at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday afternoon. Immediately after the function, the party returned to the ship, and the *Atsuta* sailed at about 6 p.m. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government was amongst those who saw the Marquis off at Blake Pier. H.E. had intended to invite the Marquis and the remainder of the Delegation to dinner last night, but the steamer arrangements would not allow of the gathering.

When interviewed in France by an American journalist, recently, the Marquis is reported as having expressed the following extraordinary views on the Shantung question: "Some time ago, Japan entered into a solemn engagement with China, under which Japan has promised to return Kiaochow to China, while obtaining the right to establish an exclusively Japanese settlement on a small tract of land at Tientsin. Japan has ever been mindful of fulfilling the obligations she has thus undertaken. The Chinese contention that Japan is ambitious to secure economic and military control over China is too absurd to deserve notice. It will be admitted by intelligent observers that it is not Japan that is a danger to China, but that it is China that is a danger to Japan, nay, to the world."

Whatever course Japan has hitherto taken, or whatever course she may pursue in the future, she has no other purpose to serve than to see that her legitimate interests in China are properly protected, and that the peace of the East is maintained. China ought to know better than to be still wrangling over the Twenty-one Demands, which were served upon that country some years ago. It must, moreover, be remembered that in the Sino-Japanese negotiations then conducted, Group V was withdrawn, and that of the other demands such modifications were made as to bring the views of the two countries into accord with each other as far as possible, this resulting in the conclusion of a formal treaty between the two countries. It passes my comprehension why China seeks the support of the other Powers for her attempt to break faith with Japan at this time of day.

With regard to China's participation in the war, any person who has any knowledge of China knows that she lacked zeal to go into the business in earnest. It is true that at the time of the outbreak of war, a section of the Chinese advocated the advisability of China joining the war, but there is no doubt that if that country had been allowed to enter the war at the time her weakness would have been exploited by Germany with the probable result that the whole country would have been thrown into chaos by German propaganda. It is, therefore, no wonder that the prevailing view in China at the time being count upon any material help from that country by her participation. When a representative of the *Daily Press* submitted this report to the Marquis in order to test its accuracy, his lordship replied that after the fatigues of the voyage he wished to take as much rest as he could between the series of functions which he had to attend yesterday. He added that another batch of Japanese delegates, including Baron Makino, would be passing through the port shortly.

THE "BRIBERY" CASE. APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING REFUSED.

KEEPING A DISCHARGED MAN IN CUSTODY.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared before Mr. J. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday, and applied for a re-hearing of the case in which the No. 1 coolie of the P.W.D., who was accused of receiving a bribe of \$5, was discharged by the Magistrate on the ground that there could not be any question of influencing the defendant's conduct as he had no power.

Mr. K. L. Lo, who watched the case on behalf of the defendant, stated that the evidence adduced at the first hearing, briefly, was to the effect that defendant, who was employed under Mr. J. L. Mackay, Land Bailiff of the P.W.D., received a bribe of \$5 from a boatman living at Shamshu on the understanding that he would expedite the issue of a permit for a piece of land for which application had been made in vain for some time. Mr. Lo contended that as the defendant was merely a coolie, he had no power which could be influenced by the receipt of a bribe, even if such an allegation were true. His client, however, denied that he received the money as a bribe; it was merely a loan.

Mr. Smith delivered the following judgment: "I find that the prosecution has not sufficiently proved any improper act of commission or omission for the doing of which the money-in-question was given. It was part of the defendant's duties to assist in the expediting of permits, and to receive presents of money merely in return for the promise of performing this particular duty, however reprehensible it might be in a public servant, is certainly not bribery within the meaning of the Ordinance. There is, of course, the implication that if the money was not paid delays might result, but it was clearly proved that it was common knowledge to the complainant and others that defendant had little authority in such matters. I therefore discharge the defendant."

When the decision was given, Mr. T. L. Perkins, Assistant Director of Public Works, disagreed with it. Mr. Wakeman, yesterday, stated that the reason for the present application was firstly, that the decision given by the Magistrate, when discharging the man, was wrong in law and, secondly, the great importance of that decision as it affected practically the whole of the subordinate service of the Colony. He had taken the case as reported in the *Daily Press*. He did not know whether the Magistrate would accept it as a correct report.

Mr. Smith intimated that the report was practically correct, except that the paper had given a great deal more of Mr. Mackay's evidence than he had actually given in his notes. There was a considerable amount of talk of previous prosecutions, and he had not taken a note of that.

Mr. Wakeman stated that Mr. Lo had remarked that he was there to defend the one charge of receiving a bribe of \$5, but the previous instances were simply circumstances leading to the acceptance of that \$5 and, therefore, necessary to prove.

Mr. Smith: That there were suspicions against this man and that he had actually accepted previous money.

Mr. Wakeman: That money should have gone into the Government's pocket. Continuing, Mr. Wakeman cited a couple of cases which came before the Home Courts. Lord Justice Romer's definition of a bribe was "giving a public servant money with a view to influencing him to act in favour of a certain transaction, keeping the giving secret, without the consent and knowledge of the principal of the Department." That was bribery within the meaning of the law. "The present case," added Mr. Wakeman, "is very similar."

Mr. Smith stated that the money was given with a view to encouraging the man to do his duty.

Mr. Wakeman pointed out that Lord Justice Romer had observed that the Court did not require to go into the motives for giving the money or to allow any evidence concerning the motive.

Mr. Smith: Does the mere object of giving influence the person?

Mr. Wakeman replied that the money had been given without the consent or knowledge of the Head of the Department. The man should have gone in to the head of the Department and reported about the permit, instead of asking for it.

Mr. Smith: But he has done that for years.

Mr. Wakeman pointed out that this was a case of issuing a new permit. Instead of doing his duty by taking the man-in to see the Head he demanded \$5, as a matter of fact \$10. There was a case at Home of a Clerk who took a bribe in order to procure the exchange of a French prisoner-of-war before his actual time, that man had no power to exchange prisoners; the only thing he could do was to recommend the prisoner to a person in authority. He was convicted for receiving a bribe. The only difference in the present case was that the man wanted a permit.

Mr. Smith: He was definitely doing an injustice to the other prisoners who had a priority of claim. There is no evidence that this man was keeping anybody else's permit bound.

Mr. Wakeman: He was acting contrary to integrity and honesty. He is not allowed to take money under General Orders. One of the regulations is that he should be honest.

Mr. Smith: He is not contrary to honesty.

Mr. Wakeman: It is; otherwise the Ordinance would be a dead letter altogether.

that an applicant would do when he went to an officer would be to speak to the man sitting outside and say: "I want a permit." The next procedure would be to go to the Clerk on duty and report the matter, and eventually it would go before the Head of the Department. Well this man received the \$5 with a view to getting the permit issued.

Mr. Smith: That is not doing an act contrary to his duty.

Mr. Wakeman: That is exactly. His duty is to go in at once, without asking the man for \$5. It is contrary to the rules of honesty.

Mr. Smith: It seems to me that it would be a good thing in this case if you could get away from the atmosphere of these rusties and consider it side by side with a parallel case at Home. For instance, if any one of us were going away for a holiday and we gave the policeman half-a-crown to look specially after a house, would that be a bribe?

Mr. Wakeman: Yes, strictly in law it is a bribe. What one ought to do is to write to the Head of the Police and ask him to keep an eye on the house, or one could arrange for a man to guard the place on payment.

Mr. Smith: Supposing an important telegram were coming to me and I had to catch a train. If I were to pay five pence to a telegram boy to bring the telegram to me at once would that be a bribe?

Mr. Wakeman: Strictly speaking it is. The duty of the telegram boy is to deliver it as quickly as possible.

Mr. Smith: Then you are paying him for doing his duty.

Mr. Wakeman: I stated that the boy's business was to convey the telegrams as quickly as possible in the order issued.

Mr. Smith: If a boy had two telegrams to deliver, and, receiving sixpence, delivered one telegram before the other because of the money, then it would amount to bribery.

Mr. Smith: What about Christmas boxes, tips, etc.?

Mr. Wakeman: Everybody knows that tips are given at Home. Under the Post Office Ordinance postmen are allowed to receive Christmas boxes.

Mr. Smith: Well, I think the present case is exactly parallel to the telegram boy's case. I have just referred to. You want a thing specially quickly done and you give him money for it, not for delaying or holding up another telegram.

Mr. Smith: You are merely giving him an opportunity to do his job.

Mr. Wakeman: He or any other Government servant is forbidden to receive money.

Mr. Smith: Is it a crime?

Mr. Wakeman: Strictly it is a crime. A man is not allowed to accept it under the regulations.

Mr. Smith: In that case the Ordinance is not expressly laid out.

Mr. Wakeman: That money should have gone into the Government's pocket. Continuing, Mr. Wakeman cited a couple of cases which came before the Home Courts. Lord Justice Romer's definition of a bribe was "giving a public servant money with a view to influencing him to act in favour of a certain transaction, keeping the giving secret, without the consent and knowledge of the principal of the Department." That was bribery within the meaning of the law. "The present case," added Mr. Wakeman, "is very similar."

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Mr. Smith: He was definitely doing an injustice to the other prisoners who had a priority of claim. There is no evidence that this man was keeping anybody else's permit bound.

Mr. Wakeman: He was acting contrary to integrity and honesty. He is not allowed to take money under General Orders. One of the regulations is that he should be honest.

Mr. Smith: He is not contrary to honesty.

Mr. Smith: Bribery within the meaning of the Ordinance, as I read it, is doing some dishonest act or any act contrary to one's duty as a public servant. What was the act he undertook to do in consideration of receiving \$5.

Mr. Wakeman: He undertook to get a permit.

Mr. Smith: Is that a dishonest act?

Mr. Wakeman: He should not take money to do it.

Mr. Smith: You are going round and round.

Mr. Wakeman referred to the case of a man offering the Duke of Grafton \$5,000 in view of getting his son a certain appointment in Jamaica. The Letters Patent had to be signed by His Majesty. The Duke had the man indicted, and all the Judges held that he was guilty of offering a bribe. The present case was exactly similar.

Mr. Smith remarked that the Duke was offered \$5,000 to influence his conduct in regard to the securing of a certain appointment which he had the power to bestow.

Mr. Wakeman replied that he could not see the slightest difference between the two cases.

Mr. Smith: There is a difference. In the case cited the money is given to the Duke to influence him in doing a dishonest act. Here there is no such thing.

Mr. Wakeman: The coolie in question knows perfectly well he cannot do anything. Yet he asks for \$5 to get the permit.

Mr. Smith: The complainant pays \$4 half-yearly for his permit.

Mr. Wakeman: I don't know whether that was for another permit.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, who was present in Court, said: He has a permit for which he pays \$4 half-yearly. It is a permit for a fresh place; it is an extension of a permit granted previously.

Mr. Wakeman referred to the Magistrate's statement at the previous hearing to the effect that if a person liked to offer him a \$30 fee for bearing a case it was not bribery because that would not influence his action.

Mr. Smith replied that he had been inaccurately reported by the *Press*. It occurred to him at the moment. His duty was to try a case. Supposing somebody came up to him and gave him \$5 and said: "You go on trying cases," that was not bribery. But if somebody gave him \$5 and said: "You go on trying a case in a certain way," that would be bribery.

Mr. Wakeman: Your Worship must assume that the money was given to influence you.

Mr. Smith: A man may come up and give me a present in virtue of doing my job properly.

Mr. Wakeman: I have nothing more to say. I have put the matter as strongly as I could.

Mr. Smith: Well, I am afraid I cannot read the law in any other way than I have already done. When I considered the question I had not seen the learned definitions given. I think I must uphold my decision.

Mr. Wakeman: I make an application to state a case.

Mr. Smith: It is a most important point of law.

At this point Mr. Smith observed defendant standing in the dock and remarked: "I don't know why this man is standing in the dock by the way."

Mr. Lo: I would like leave to make a few remarks on that; I cannot see why myself.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P.: He is on the charge-sheet. I do not see why he should come out of the dock. He is charged with the offence your Worship suggested—obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. Smith remarked that the present application was for a re-hearing of the case.

Mr. Wolfe: He is on the charge-sheet now. I maintain that his place is in the dock.

The man, however, was taken out of the dock.

Mr. Smith observed that he was upholding his decision, but would give leave to state a case.

Mr. Lo said that there were one or two things he would like to make clear. The Magistrate would remember that the defendant was discharged on the facts given by the prosecution, and not by the defence, on his submission that there was no case to answer.

He did not want the case to go to the Supreme Court and thus let the Full Court then deal with the case as if the whole facts had been gone into as far as the defence was concerned. He wanted it made clear that the decision given in that case was on his submission that there was nothing to answer. If the Supreme Court upheld the Magistrate's decision his client would be entitled to be discharged. If it did not, he would be entitled to be dealt with by the Magistrate. He wished to make one or two suggestions in the hope of improving the administration of justice as illustrated in the present case. His client was discharged by the Magistrate on Friday, and he naturally expected that the man would be allowed to go free. This man was apparently detained for the whole of Friday and when he (Mr. Lo) went to see the C.S.P. he was told that the man was still being detained pending consideration of the case by the proper authorities as to whether an application for a case to be stated, a re-hearing or for a case to be stated. The C.S.P. had intimated to him that in the meantime an application for a detention warrant, under the Deportation Ordinance, would be made. In those circumstances he (Mr. Lo) saw that it would be useless to attempt to obtain the man's freedom. What should have happened was that the man's name should have been put on the charge-sheet immediately on another charge. The man was discharged by the Magistrate, and however much the Police thought the decision was wrong and however much the officers of the Crown thought it wrong, they had no legal right to detain the man. With all respect, it seemed mean that after the Magistrate had discharged the man he should be kept waiting for the Crown Solicitor to make up his mind whether he should apply for a re-hearing or for a case to be stated.

Mr. Smith remarked that he did not think that that was within his jurisdiction.

REVENGE?

SANITARY BOARD COOLIE CHARGED WITH STABBING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with wounding and cutting another Chinese.

Inspector Brazil stated that defendant and complainant, who were both Sanitary Board coolies, lived together in a matched in Bridges Street. Two weeks ago defendant broke a lamp belonging to the department and complainant reported the matter to his superiors. As a consequence, defendant lost his job. On Saturday evening defendant met complainant in Hillier Street, and after throwing pepper into his eyes, attacked him with a dagger, inflicting a wound nine inches long. The Police arrested the assailant and removed the injured man to the hospital.

Mr. Smith remanded the case.

ROW AT THE DAIRY FARM MAN ARMED WITH TWO DAGGERS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese—one a toteman in the Dairy Farm and the other a coolie—were charged with fighting on the Dairy Farm premises. The toteman was also charged with being in unlawful possession of two daggers.

The facts of the case were that the two Chinese had a quarrel over some club matters, and the toteman, armed himself with two daggers, attacked the coolie. The Police arrived on the scene and arrested the combatants.

The toteman stated that the daggers were very rusty.

Mr. Smith said the case was a serious one and asked the Police whether they were pressing the charge.

The Police replied in the negative, whereupon Mr. Smith fined both defendants \$5 each for fighting, and ordered the toteman to pay an extra \$10 for possessing the daggers.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

Three Chinese went on board a cargo-boat containing rice in Kennedy Town, and stole a bag of rice. The crew of the junk blew police-whistles and Sergeant Clark, who was in the vicinity, got into a police launch and went to the scene. The thieves jumped into a sampan and attempted to escape. Finding their prospects of success small, they jumped overboard and two of them made their escape by swimming off. The third, who could not swim, was arrested, and, at the Magistracy yesterday, he was sentenced to six weeks hard labour and four hours' stocks.

R.A.M.C. WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a further list of subscribers to the R.A.M.C. War Memorial fund:

Chou Po Sien	50.00
Chau Lee Sing	50.00
Sham Tak Sing	50.00
Ng Tze Ize	25.00
Chau Siu Ai	25.00
Wong King Shan	25.00
Li Fung	25.00
Ip Sau Chi	25.00
Wong Lan Shang	25.00
The Kung Wo Rest	25.00
Dr. Ma Luk	25.00
Dr. Wan Mao Kai	25.00
Dr. S. F. Lee	25.00
Dr. G. H. Thomas	10.00
Dr. Ng Tin Po	10.00
Dr. To Ying Fan	5.00
Dr. To Ying Kwan	5.00
Dr. Ho Ko Tuen	5.00
Dr. Leung Chik Fan	5.00
Dr. Li Ko Ching	5.00
Dr. Li Ying Yau	5.00
Dr. Jee Hin Young	5.00
Dr. Arthur Woo	5.00
Dr. Au Si Cham	5.00
Dr. W. T. Chang	5.00
Dr. C. K. Ma	5.00
Dr. Wong Hing Chun	5.00
Dr. Chack Chia Hang	5.00
Dr. Wony Chung Lam	5.00
Dr. K. L. Kwan	5.00
Dr. Wong Siu Ngok	5.00
Dr. Jordan, Forsyth	150.00
Grove and Aubrey	100.00
Anon.	100.00
C. H. P. Hay	100.00
Capt. Leslie Smith	5.00
Capt. Ben Gupta	10.00
C. H. Annot	11.10

Previously \$81.10

acknowledged \$2,322.47 & £154/6/0

Total \$2,403.57 & £154/6/0

Mr. Wakeman was heard to say that his mind was made up an hour after he received the papers. The man was now detained on a charge of having received money under false pretences, but there was no use going on until a case was stated.

Mr. Lo remarked that the false pretences charge was put in because the Police wanted to get the man.

Mr. Wolfe, C.S.P., stated that he had had an interview with Mr. Lo, who was entirely misrepresenting what had occurred. He told Mr. Lo that the man was put on the charge-sheet for having received money under false pretences. There was no object surely, in going on with the other case when there would be an appeal.

Mr. Lo denied that he had misrepresented the C.S.P. His complaint was that if the Police wanted to charge his client with having received money under false pretences he should have been arrested at once and his name put on the charge-sheet. The Police had no authority to detain his client after he had been discharged by the Magistrate.

Mr. Smith allowed defendant out on bail of \$75, pending further proceedings.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



GENTLEMEN'S
SHIRTS
OF QUALITY
THAT
FIT AND WEAR
WELL

AMERICAN MADE

WHITE SOIESETTE COAT
SHIRTS WITH SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS.
OPEN ALL DOWN FRONT, THEY GO ON & OFF LIKE
A COAT, THE SHIRT FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR.

\$3.75 each — THREE FOR \$10.50

LONDON MADE

WHITE AND COLOURED SHIRTS
(NOT COAT SHAPE)

IN SEVERAL STYLES & QUALITIES

\$3.50 TO \$5.00 EACH

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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Were you ever annoyed by having to bang the keys so hard? Yes! and by some of the words on the last copies turning out illegible.

This does not happen with the **Hammond**. Simply turn a screw—once for each copy.

Not only will each copy be legible, but on each sheet every letter will be of equal thickness.

And this will happen no matter how hard or how softly you strike the keys. This is only one way in which the **Hammond** is superior to other makes; for further particulars apply—

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UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).

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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is water to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "HINGWAH"

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW OF

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN

BLACK, BROWN & WHITE

FOR ALL OCCASIONS:

GLACE KID,
CALF,
PATENT,
BUCKSKIN
&
CANVAS

FOR
DRESS WEAR,
WALKING,
GOLF,
TENNIS,
Etc.

SEE WINDOWS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEAK CLUB.

MIXED AMERICAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE above, which, owing to the weather on Saturday afternoon last, had to be postponed, will be held (weather permitting) on SATURDAY next, AUGUST 23rd, at 4 P.M.
Entrants are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary if they cannot play, by Thursday next.
Hongkong, August 18th, 1919. [1138]

TRADE RETURNS FOR THE 2ND QUARTER, 1919.

COMPILED by the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department, containing full particulars of Imports and Exports from every country, showing the total quantity and the value in sterling for each commodity. Price 2/3 per copy: 750 pages.

NORONHA & COMPANY.

14, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. [1139]

WANTED.

AN experienced COMPRADORE for Export Business, immediately, who is able to furnish security either Title Deed or Cash.
Reply stating experience and salary required.
Apply—
Box 1140,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1140]

WANTED.

WANTED by British Firm JUNIOR ASSISTANT with some experience of Import & Export routine. Only those able to write a business letter in grammatical English need apply. State references and salary expected. Good prospects for right man.
Apply—
Box No. 1141,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1141]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "CYCLOPS".

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 18th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 25th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Sept. 9th, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, August 17th 1919. [1142]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day admitted Mr. EDWIN LIONEL SIM as a Partner in our Firm.
A. & S. HANCOCK.
Hongkong, August 16th, 1919. [1129]

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN requires Private Lessons in Dancing.
Apply—
Box 1130,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1130]

GENTLEMAN who booked Single berth 1st class, on August 10th, for San Francisco by *Empress of Japan*, wishes to change with Gentleman who booked on September 4th, by *EMPEROR OF RUSSIA*.
Apply—
X.Y.Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1108]

TO-NIGHT

WHEN YOU VISIT

THE CORONET

PUT YOUR NAME DOWN

TO RECEIVE GRATIS

THE REVUE.

INTIMATIONS

G. A. B.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on July 19th, Licensed Junk T86H was seized by the Revenue Department, whilst lying off Salt fish Lane. Take Notice that if this junk is not claimed within seven days from August 15th, it will be sold by Public Auction to defray expenses incurred.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports Office,
Hongkong, August 15th, 1919. [1107]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 4/6 per Share has been declared for the Half Year ending June 30th, 1919.

The Dividend will be payable on and after THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1919, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from August 30th to 27th, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager,
Hongkong, August 14th, 1919. [1119]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1919 will be payable on THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, August 21st, 1919, to Thursday, August 28th, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, August 19th, 1919. [1123]

WANTED.

A HOUSE in vicinity of Magazine Gap.
Reply—
Box No. 1131,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1131]

WANTED.

ENGLISH WOMAN requires SMALL FLAT, BUNGALOW or HALF HOUSE with Kitchen and Bath room Hongkong or Kowloon.
Apply—
Box 1112,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1113]

WANTED.

ON or before 1st October a 5 or 6 ROOMED HOUSE, Upper level.
Apply to—
HOUSE,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1121]

TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor.
10, Des Vaux Road Central.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1109]

TO LET.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Kowloon, standing in its own grounds, Splendid Garden and Tennis Court. "CR."
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1110]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 9 MOUNTAIN VIEW, from 1st October, 1919.
Apply—
A.B.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1104]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING. [1032]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [1037]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [81]

FOR SALE or TO LET on long lease. FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from October 1st, 1919. No. 98 THE PEAK, (End House of Stewart Terrace) Hot Water throughout Double Grass Tennis Court with Pavilion and large Kitchen Garden.
Apply—
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Buildings. [1049]

INTIMATION

G. A. B.

IN THE MATTER of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1914 to 1919.

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of shares in the undertaking of the HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, namely, 800 (Two Hundred and Ninety) Ordinary Shares in respect of the Capital of the said Company as existing prior to its increase in 1915 and 51 (Fifty-seven) Ordinary Shares (being the rights in respect of the said 350 Shares) in respect of the Capital of the Company as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received up to and including the 10th day of September, 1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs. DRACON, LOOKE, DRACON & HARTSON, Solicitors, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

By Order,
C. McI. MESSER,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
Hongkong. [1132]

TIENTSIN DISTRICT.

PILOTAGE NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES is provided for by Article IV of the General Regulations for the Pilotage Service in China. It will be held in this Office on THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, 1919, at 10 A.M.

ROBERT DOUGLAS,
Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office,
Customs House,
Tientsin, August 8th, 1919. [1126]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Consignor.

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), August 19th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room
A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Comprising—
100 Pairs Ladies' White Shoes, just landed from America.
10 cases Orminal.
10 " Coco.
6 " Canned Turnips.
6 " Beetroot.
10 " " Barrots.
35 " " Tomatoes.
5 " French Beans.
5 " Melon and Lemon Jam.
10 " Plum Jam.
15 " Pineapple Jam.
5 " French Vermouth, N. P. & Co.
10 " Turkey's Liqueur Whisky.
10 " "Crosse & Blackwell's" Jam (assorted) each case 6 doz.
20 " Laundry Bar Soap.
20 " Highland Brand" Evaporated Milk.
And a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
Hongkong, August 15th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Consignor.

will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, August 21st, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Ward robes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curious Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Yases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Table Cloths, Bath-stands and a long line of Sundries.
Also
2 Under-wood Typewriters.
1 Royal Standard Typewriter.
1 Mandoline.
1 Guitar.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, August 18th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Consignor.

will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, August 21st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room.

1 Diamond Ring about Carat 2 1/2.
2 1/2 Gold Rings, all with Genuine precious Stones.
1 Gold Seal Ring.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, August 19th, 1919. [1248]

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER

No. 12, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONG KONG.
Telephone No. 1322. [178]

INTIMATION

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO'S.

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OLD

TOM

AND

DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 418.

BIRTH.

BEATTIE. At 131, The Peak, on the 18th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. M. P. BEATTIE, a son. [1137]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 19TH, 1919.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

One of the remarkable results of the freedom permitted to every British subject is the bitterness revealed in speeches and writings produced by some of the ignorant inhabitants of the British Isles. It is very seldom that a Briton who travels is guilty of assaults upon the honour of the Empire.

"What do they know of England who only England know?" cried Mr. Kipling after he had conversed with some of our own countrymen who had never left the shores of their native land. In these days, so soon after the magnificent effort made by the Empire in the cause of humanity, most English-speaking people realise that the British Empire is an institution which not only has a glorious past but guarantees for the world, as far as it is possible to guarantee anything under the changing conditions in which we live, a future founded upon the eternal laws of justice and truth. Yet there are fiered critics of the Empire who owe their freedom to the Empire. One of the latest efforts to hemmire the good name of Britain is made by a well-known Socialist writer, H. M. HYNDMAN, who has written a book concerning Asia. The following extract is typical: "Asia owes to Europe little or nothing. At most, white men are teaching her improved methods of slaughter, and providing her with more perfect appliances for creating and distributing increased wealth for the few. As against these very doubtful services, the record of the white man's atrocities is ugly indeed." Equally ridiculous and mischievous are the accounts of the early pioneer efforts at Canton. The

most ignorant and bigoted Chinese official of those days could not have distorted history more completely than has this English Socialist. The words which he has used will be weapons in the hands of those who never neglect an opportunity of serving their own interests by misrepresenting the motives of the British.

Already a Japanese writer has seized hold of them, and he strongly recommends the acceptance by Europeans of the principle of "Asia for Asiatics." After quoting the advice of the British Socialist that we should leave Asia alone, he adds: "These are to be the works meet for repentance. Let us see whether the European nations will in due course accept these suggestions and act upon them." It would be a very bad day for Asia, and indeed for the whole world, if the policy of "scuttle" were applied by the British to India, China, and other parts of Asia. In a few years chaos and disaster would reign supreme.

It is a relief to turn from such unfortunate and misguided views to the remarks made publicly a few weeks ago in London by His Excellency LIANG CHI CHAO, a Minister of Finance and Minister of Justice in former Chinese administrations. Whatever may be said about some other Chinese officials, LIANG CHI CHAO is respected throughout China as a great scholar and a true lover of his native land. In a speech delivered at a luncheon given by Sir ALGERNON FIRTH to the Chinese delegates from Paris, Mr. LIANG mentioned that the Chinese had awakened to a realisation that foreign assistance was necessary to their social and economic well-being. They would be inclined particularly to welcome British co-operation during the period of their country's regeneration, for the name of Great Britain stood for efficiency and integrity, and in no circumstances implied a sinister political programme. This could not be said of all countries. The British in China will appreciate Mr. LIANG's generous tribute. They intend to maintain the reputation for "efficiency and integrity" which has been earned by GORDON, HART, DANE, and countless other less conspicuous workers. Nobody pretends that every Briton abroad has maintained the national reputation as well as he might have done or that the Government has never made mistakes in its foreign policy, but it is only fair to judge by the mean average. Men of the type of Mr. HYNDMAN think only of the failures and the wastrels. When we read their mischievous perversions about the Empire we are reminded of the following incident that happened more than one hundred years ago. In 1809, says the historian, "the majority in Parliament expressed itself by the language of Mr. FOULKE in the House of Commons. 'If you do not like the country, damn you, you can leave it.' The sentiment applies to those who, although British subjects, abuse the privileges of their citizenship by taking every opportunity to foul their own nest."

One case of gastric enteritis was reported in the Colony on Saturday.

Mr. R. W. Lee Jones, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd., returned to Hongkong by the *s.s. Gallanz* on Sunday.

At Shanghai on August 12th Mr. P. V. Goldring was granted permission to practice before H.M. Supreme Court for China.

A Chinese coolie, who had been stabbed in the throat by another coolie, who has since disappeared, died at the Government Civil Hospital on Friday.

A motor-car knocked down a woman in Des Vaux Road Central on Sunday afternoon. The woman was only slightly injured and refused to go to hospital.

Mr. W. H. Staples, the "Children's Missioner" of India, leaves this afternoon for Manila. He gave a very helpful address at the Gospel Hall on Sunday night.

A Chinese sailor on one of the Police launches missed his footing in attempting to board a Japanese steamer and fell into the sea. The body has not been recovered.

The typhoon signal of Mt. Gough Police Station was struck by lightning on Sunday afternoon. The signal was smashed, and the pole was cracked in several places.

Messrs. Stout and Shaftain, of the local Police Force, who left the Colony on war service, returned on Sunday by the *Gallanz*. Accompanying them were six recruits for the force.

A Chinese foreman painter who was engaged in carrying out repairs to roof No. 23, Des Vaux Road, on Sunday afternoon, missed his footing and fell a distance of 35 feet. He was killed instantaneously.

Senhor A. E. A. T. de Sousa Barbosa, ex-Governor of Macao, and Senhora Barbosa are leaving for Portugal by the *Empress of Japan*. The new Governor, Senhor Silva, is expected shortly.

Mr. R. S. Vieira de Mattos, Harbour Master of Macao, and once Acting Governor, arrived in Hongkong yesterday with his wife and daughter. They are leaving on the *Empress of Japan* for Lisbon.

Mr. H. Ashworth Hope, head of the firm of Messrs. Gibb and Hope, solicitors, Ephraim and Penang, arrived in the Colony yesterday en route for a holiday at Home, where he has been preceded by his wife and family.

Amongst the passengers who arrived on the *Atsuta Maru* yesterday were Mr. W. T. Elson, of Messrs. Watson & Co., Ltd. and Mr. H. Summers, of Taikoo Dock Co., Ltd., both of whom have been on active service.

Mr. G. W. King, LL.B. (Lond.), who was called on the Bar, recently, by the Middle Temple, was in Hongkong yesterday on his way back to Shanghai. He is Registrar and Coroner of the Supreme Court, Shanghai.

Owing to a sudden change in their shipping programme, the Bannard Musical Comedy Company did not give their advertised performance at the Theatre Royal last night. They are leaving this afternoon for Singapore on the *Teitona*.

The Criminal Sessions fixed for yesterday have been postponed until September 1st, as it is being endeavoured to terminate the big charter party case before Mr. Eldon Potter leaves for Canada on September 4th to bring his wife and family back to the Colony.

We understand that a large number of new appointments are to be made to the Hongkong University, including Professors of Physics, Chemistry, Pathology and Education. About a dozen new members of the staff will, it is hoped, be in the Colony in September.

Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke's steamer *Brisbane*, which was given instructions to keep a sharp lookout for any traces of the overdue steamer *Huaro*, arrived in Harbour on Saturday. She brought no news whatever of the missing vessel, which must now be given up as lost.

It is stated in Hankow that the Asia Banking Corporation have purchased, with the view to building, the piece of ground immediately behind the fine establishment which the International Bank is erecting on the corner of the Bund and Wharfeding Road and opposite to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Two Chinese, who had recently left San Francisco, were arrested on the Hau Tak wharf with two daggers in their possession. They were taken to the Central Police-station and allowed out on bail of \$15 each as the Police did not consider them serious offenders. They failed to appear at the Magistrate's yesterday, and their bail was estreated.

Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Mr. Roger S. Greene, Resident Director of the China Medical Board, are in Shanghai studying conditions relating to the establishment of a medical school in the Settlement. This project has been under consideration by the Foundation since 1915, but was postponed by the war.

Three launches once owned by German firms trading in Hongkong were sold yesterday by Messrs. Hughes and Hough at Yau-mat. The *Brena*, belonging to the Hamburg-America line, was purchased by Capt. Arthur for \$2,600. The *Nord* and the *Lloyd*, belonging to the Norddeutscher Lloyd, were purchased by Mr. Tung Tai and Messrs. Dowdell & Co. for \$4,000 and \$8,000 respectively.

At Kowloon Cricket Club, on Sunday, Mrs. G. Duncan, who is leaving for Home on the *Teitona* today, was presented with a diamond necklace by the members of the Club for her good work in organising sports on behalf of the members' children. Mrs. Duncan was also presented with a gold wrist-watch and gold chain band by the staff of the Kowloon Dock at a private dinner given in her honour at the Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. G. M. Jackson, who was General Passenger Agent at Shanghai for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services until last April and is now the Manila agent of the Company, has been appointed General Passenger Agent at New York. He will return to the United States next month on the *Empress of Asia*. Mr. J. R. Shaw, former C.P.O.S. agent at Hongkong, who returned from leave on the *Empress of Asia*, will relieve Mr. Jackson at Manila.

The members of the Consular body of Singapore attended at Government House, Singapore, on August 12th, to present an illuminated address to His Excellency the Governor and the Lady Evelyn Young on the occasion of their departure. Mr. E. M. Gunsaulus, American Consul-General, the *doyen* of the Consular body, expressed felicitations on behalf of himself and his colleagues and read the address, which was handed to the Governor enclosed in a silver casket, bearing the Singapore arms in gold at the corners.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1.10 p.m., August 18th.

Typhoon E. of Luzon more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

PERSIA'S DESIRE FOR THE TREATY WITH BRITAIN.

SUPREME COUNCIL DICTATES TO RUMANIA.

TRUCULENT GERMAN NOTE TO THE ENTENTE.

GENERAL CARRANZA ORDERS BRITISH DIPLOMAT TO LEAVE MEXICO.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HUNGARY.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S REPLY TO RUMANIA.

PARIS, August 15th.
The Supreme Council, counter-replying to Rumania, expresses its satisfaction that Rumania intends to work in agreement with the Conference's policy in Hungary.

Hence, it expresses the hope that Rumania intends to conform with the decisions of the Conference, communicated through its Military Mission in Budapest, by the Supreme Council.

It points out that the Conference had three acquainted Bucharest with the details of the present Allied policy towards Hungary, as regards disarmament of Hungarian troops, maintenance of order, with very small foreign forces, re-victualling Hungary, and abstention from all interference in internal politics.

The Supreme Council insists that the final recovery of her railway and agricultural material and livestock cannot take place at present.

The Peace Conference alone possesses the right to fix reparation by Hungary, and its distribution among the interested States.

Neither the Rumanian Army nor the Government has the right itself to fix Rumania's share, as all the assets belonging to Hungary are the pledge held by the Allies in common.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

COPENHAGEN, August 16th.
It is officially announced from Budapest that the Cabinet has been re-formed with M. Friedrich still Premier, M. Lovacz, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and General Schnitzler, Minister for War.

All the *Bourgeois*, Radical and other Parties represented are the small farmers, Clericals, anti-Semites, Conservatives and the old official class.

Several portfolios have been offered to the Social Democrats who "hesitate to accept owing to fears that the Conservative and *Bourgeois* parties intend to abolish Count Károlyi's scheme for proportional representation.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ON THE DANUBE.

BUDAPEST, August 16th.
Several British monitors and two patrol boats arrived here on Friday to watch the Danube shipping. The crews were joyfully greeted by the public.

LETTLAND.

TRUCULENT GERMAN NOTE TO THE ENTENTE.

BERLIN, August 15th.

The German Government, in a Note to the Entente, denies that the evacuation of Lettland has been purposely delayed.

It says that the evacuation is proceeding in accordance with the plan agreed upon by Generals von Der Goltz and Gough on July 19th.

It declines to comply with the demand for the recall of General von Der Goltz, which, the Note considers, would be an encroachment on German military authority. It reserves the right to recall von Der Goltz when the evacuation is sufficiently advanced.

It concludes by declaring that the German Volunteers are feeling very bitter at the non-fulfilment of the Ullmanis Cabinet's promise to allow them to settle in the country and become Lett citizens.

The Note warns the Entente of the danger of increasing friction by an over-hasty evacuation.

LABOUR UNREST AT HOME.

THE THREE DAYS' STRIKE REPEATED.

LONDON, August 16th.
The Executive of the Dockers' Union at Liverpool has repudiated the proposed three days' stoppage.

WANTED AN EDUCATED AND ORGANISED DEMOCRACY.

LONDON, August 16th.
At the Northampton National Socialist Party Conference, Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., urged the development of a disciplined, educated and organised democracy, capable of carrying out a real democratic reconstruction policy, as the best means of defeating Trusts and Monopolies.

Mr. Thorne strongly opposed Bolshevik tendencies.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

FIVE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, August 16th.
The *Morning Post* states that Sir George Buchanan has been appointed Ambassador at Rome, and that Sir William Tyrrell will be "second in command" to Lord Grey at Washington.

The same newspaper states that Mr. W. G. Max-Muller has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople. Sir George Clerk, Minister Plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia, and the Hon. Theophilus Russell, Minister at Bern.

[The Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., was Ambassador at Petrograd from 1910 to 1913. He was Second Secretary at Tokio in 1875. Sir William George Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B., was Senior Clerk in the Foreign Office and Private Secretary to Lord Grey from 1907 to 1915. He acted as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1906 to 1908. Mr. William Gifford Max-Muller, C.B., M.V.O., was H.M. Consul-General at Budapest from 1913 till war was declared. He has served at the Embassies at Constantinople, the Hague, Washington, Madrid, Mexico, Christiania and Peking. Since Hungary declared war, he has been employed at the Foreign Office. Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B., has been connected with the Embassies at Copenhagen, Stockholm, Petrograd, Berlin, etc. Since 1910 he has served in various capacities in H.M. Embassy in Constantinople. The Hon. Theophilus William Odo Villiers Russell, C.B., C.V.O., has been diplomatic secretary to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs since 1915. He has served in Rome, Athens, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Buenos Aires and Vienna.]

ITALIAN WARSHIP SUNK.

SUEZ CANAL BLOCKED.

LONDON, August 15th.
Lloyd's report that the sinking of the Italian warship *Boicicuta* near Tewfik, after an explosion, has blocked the Suez Canal since August 13th.

MEXICO.

BRITISH DIPLOMAT ORDERED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK, August 17th.
The Associated Press correspondent at Washington states that General Carranza has ordered Mr. H. Cunard Cummins, British charge d'affaires in Mexico City, to leave the country. No reason has been stated.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKES.

A SIGNIFICANT GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

MELBOURNE, August 17th.
The protracted and costly Federal seamen's strike has ended by the men accepting the Government's conditions.

POLAND.

GERMANS IMPATIENT TO KNOW FATE OF DANZIG.

BERLIN, August 15th.
A German Note has been presented at Versailles requesting that negotiations be begun as speedily as possible on the subject of the new Constitution of Danzig and its relationship to Poland.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

REDUCTION OF BRITISH ARMY.

COLOGNE, August 17th.
The reduction of the British Army of Occupation is proceeding rapidly. Whole Divisions at a time are returning to the United Kingdom.

The British military authorities are permitting these soldiers who volunteer to assist in harvesting at full rates of pay.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

LORD LEE APPOINTED PRESIDENT.

LONDON, August 16th.
Lord Lee of Fareham has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture. [Sir Arthur William Lee, who was born in 1808, entered the Royal Artillery in 1828. He served as Adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteers in 1859 and 1860. He retired from the Army in 1900, when he had attained the rank of Major. He became Professor of Strategy and Tactics, R.M.C., Canada, in 1903, holding the appointment for 5 years. He rejoined the Army when the European war started, as a Colonel on the Staff. He became Parliamentary Military Secretary in the Ministry of Munitions in 1915 and was Personal Military Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George for a few months in 1916. He was Director General of Food Production in 1917 and 1918. Lord Lee has travelled widely over the Far East.]

OBITUARY.

LORD INVERCLYDE.

LONDON, August 16th.
The death is announced of Lord Inverclyde.

[Sir James Cleland Burns, 3rd Baron Inverclyde, was born in 1864. He was till his death the principal Director of the shipping firm of G. and J. Burns Ltd., Chairman of the Burns S.S. Co. Ltd., a Director of the Cunard Steamship Co. and Director of the Clyde Steamship Owners Association. He has been Chairman of the Glasgow Ship-owners Association since 1900.]

EX-RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

PARIS, August 17th.

The death has occurred of M. Iavolsky, the ex-Russian Foreign Minister.

THE SILVER MARKET.

GRADUAL RISE IN PRICE.

LONDON, August 13th.
Silver is quoted at 56½d. spot and 56 15-16d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, August 14th.
Silver is quoted at 56½d. spot and 57d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, August 15th.
Silver is quoted at 56d. spot and 57½d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, August 16th.
Silver is quoted at 56½d. spot and 57½d. forward. There is Chinese demand.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FIRST SPEECH ON CANADIAN SOIL.

ST. JOHN, (New Brunswick), August 16th.
The Prince of Wales landed officially to-day. At luncheon, the Prince said he was gratified at his first landing on Canadian soil but he had been so much among the Canadian troops at the Front and had made so many friends, that he could not consider himself a stranger.

He wanted the Canadians to regard him as a Canadian in mind and spirit. He valued Canadian friendships deeply, and hoped to make many more.

He would always make an earnest endeavour to prove true to those friendships.

EARLIER CABLES.

WELCOMED IN CANADA.

ST. JOHN, (New Brunswick), August 15th.
When the warship *Dragon*, with the Prince of Wales on board, dropped anchor, the Governor-General immediately boarded her and welcomed His Royal Highness on behalf of the people of Canada.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN TREATY.

PERSIA TAKES THE FIRST MOVE.

LONDON, August 16th.
The Anglo-Persian Agreement in no way means that Britain is assuming fresh, costly obligations, or that Persia has given up any part of her liberties.

Persia took the initiative in requesting Britain to help rehabilitate the fortunes of Persia, because she realised that Britain was the only great neighbour closely interested in her future and able and willing to furnish help.

The Agreement also includes an undertaking that Britain will co-operate with Persia for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprise, to improve means of communication by railway construction, etc.

An Anglo-Persian Committee of experts will be appointed to revise the Customs tariff, with a view to remodelling it to promote the prosperity of the country.

BRITAIN'S DESIRE.

LONDON, August 16th.
The *Times* states: "Britain's desire is that Persia shall stand on her own feet and that, with the aid now given her, she shall be able to reorganise her administration. The Persians have now a renewed opportunity to show their capacity for an enlightened government."

If they cease from strife and purge their Departments from corruption, the Agreement should help to produce a definite stabilisation in the Middle East, of which Persia is the core."

TO BOTH OUR INTERESTS.

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "It is to Persia's interest and to ours that she be free. It is also to both our interests to shut the door to concession-hunters and to check the intrigues of the Young Turks, Bolsheviks, discontented Mohammedans and adventurers."

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR ANXIETY.

The *Daily Mail* points out that there is no justification for any anxiety regarding the complete independence of Persia.

BETTER ERA FOR A ONCE GREAT PEOPLE.

The *Manchester Guardian* says, honourably worked, it may prove the beginning of a new and better era for a once great people.

EARLIER CABLES.

DETAILS OF THE NEW AGREEMENT.

LONDON, August 15th.
Reuter's Agency issues details of the new Anglo-Persian Agreement, the general result of which, it is hoped, will contribute largely to the future peace of the East as well as end foreign intrigues and the jealous competition of rival Powers, and give the best chance to Persia to recuperate that she has had for a century.

After pledging herself to respect the absolute independence of the country, Great Britain undertakes to supply, at the cost of Persia, such expert advisers as are considered necessary for the Administration; and also lend officers for a new uniform military force which it is proposed to establish, while the British Treasury will advance £2,000,000, to be shared equally with the Indian Government and secured upon the Customs revenues, in order to permit the initiation of the necessary reforms.

IRELAND AND FRANCE.

COMING EXHIBITION IN DUBLIN.

PARIS, August 16th.
A Havas message says:—

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Dublin, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding an exhibition of samples of French goods next November.

A direct line of steamers will be established between Ireland and France.

LATEST CABLES.

SCOURGE OF BOLSHIEVISM.

A NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, August 15th.
The *Times* correspondent at Reval, telegraphing on August 12th, stated that, as a result of the suggestions by the British Mission to the Baltic States, a new Russian Government has been formed for the Provinces of Petrograd, Pskoff and Novgorod.

The new Government, in which General Yudenitch is War Minister, has recognised the independence of Estonia.

STRONGLY ANTI-BOLSHIEVIST.

HELSINKI, August 12th.

A new Russian North-Western Provisional Government has been formed, with M. Lianozoff as Premier. The general complexion of the Ministry is "moderately Revolutionary Socialist" and "strongly anti-Bolshevik."

THE NORTH-WEST RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, August 15th.

According to advices from Helsinki, the North-West Russian Army began a counter-offensive on August 13th, on the west bank of the Narva-Vainburg Railway, 80 miles south-west of Petrograd.

The movement is developing favourably. Whole battalions of Reds have been wiped out. Many have been captured and much material has been taken.

EARLIER CABLES.

UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION OF RUSSIAN BOLSHIEVISTS.

LONDON, August 15th.
Reuter hears that the position of the Bolshevik Government in Russia is becoming daily more precarious. Events in Budapest and the dramatic fall of M. Bela Kun have exercised a most demoralising influence on the Bolshevik ranks, and conferences of various parties have been summoned by M. Lenin at Moscow and by M. Rakovsky at Kieff, in order to discuss the necessary measures to be taken with a view to bolstering up the Soviet regime.

BOLSHIEVISTS HARD PRESSED BY GENERAL DENIKIN.

The Bolshevik troops are hard pressed by General Denikin's Army, which has already reached a line extending north of Poltava, while a number of well-organised revolts of local peasantry in the neighbourhood of Kieff have greatly hampered the enemy resistance of the offensive by the Ukrainians. The Bolsheviks are also hampered in their defence of Kieff against a general encircling movement beyond Lovlo.

LATEST CABLES.

PUNISHING THE GUILTY.

TRIAL OF A HUNGARIAN MURDERER.

BUDAPEST, August 13th.

The preliminary examination of the ex-locksmith, Jancsik, Commander of a Bolshevik Red Guard, was begun at Police Headquarters yesterday. The prisoner, born a victim of a severe beating at the hands of the Rumanians.

The room was filled with a crowd of witnesses, who testified, *inter alia*, that 100 persons were executed on the prisoner's orders at Duraszentle.

Jancsik denied the charges or pleaded that he acted under the orders of the Bolshevik Government.

The present Chief of Police, interviewed by Reuter, said that many bodies of the victims of the Bolsheviks had been fished out of the Danube, including that of the Professor Dr. Benz.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES.

PARIS, August 16th.

A Havas message says:—

The French military authorities are making most diligent investigations of all the charges against German officers and officials for crimes committed during the Occupation. The culprits will be dealt with under the terms of the Peace Treaty.

ESCAPE OF A TURKISH PRISONER.

LONDON, August 15th.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople says that Halil Pasha has escaped from prison, accompanied by the chief warder and the officer commanding the guard, despite the Entente's request to the Porte to exercise particular vigilance and custody over political prisoners.

Halil is considered largely responsible for the terrible sufferings of the troops and prisoners at Kut.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE INCREASE OF PAY.

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. S. Montagu (Secretary of State for India), replying to a question, said that, in considering the revision of the rates of pay of British officers in the Indian Army, the question of pay and pensions of departmental officers and warrant officers of the Indian Army Services was also to be included.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

THE OCTOBER CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 15th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Keenworthy, Mr. George Barnes said that the extent to which non-European countries, (including Japan and her possessions) not fully self-governing, India included, could adopt the principle laid down in Article 427 of the Covenant of the League of Nations governing the conditions of labour, would be worked out at the International Labour Conference.

As regards an eight-hour day or a 48-hour week, the organising committee which was preparing for the first Conference in October had invited the States mentioned to "indicate the equivalent of the limitation of working hours considered suitable in the special circumstances of their countries."

India was not in the same category as non-fully self-governing Colonies, because she was a full member of the League of Nations and of the Labour organisation. The representatives of India organised labour, if such an organisation existed, would be invited to attend the Conference. Otherwise the Indian Government would select representatives.

Japanese organised labour would be similarly invited or represented by the Government.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

GERMAN PILOTS IN THE DUTCH INDIES.

SINGAPORE, August 16th.

The Dutch pilots in Java have sent a letter to the Straits Merchant Service Guild expressing their disapproval of the employment of German pilots in Java waters.

NEW SINGAPORE GARRISON.

SINGAPORE, August 16th.

The First Battalion of the Staffords is relieving the Manchester at Singapore at the end of September.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMMERCIAL MISSION TO THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, August 14th.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, after waiting for three months, is renewing its representation to the Department of Overseas Trade regarding the proposed Commercial Mission to the Far East.

The President of the Chamber has asked that the Government's decision be communicated without delay.

He says that if the Mission is to be sent out in 1919, arrangements should be made forthwith in order that members may be enabled to leave the country not later than early in November.

He emphasises the desirability of seizing the opportunity without delay for the preparation of the development and extension of British trade in Far Eastern markets.

SHIPPING HELD UP AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, August 17th.

Shipping for China and Japan is held up in the harbour here owing to a strike among firemen.

A mailboat scheduled to sail at noon to-day has not yet departed.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 20TH AND 21ST.

AT 9.15 PROMPT.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

"Hearts of the World" is more than a picture play; it is a world drama; it goes straight to the heart. It is this human quality that makes "Hearts of the World" as big as mankind. — *Charles Darwin, N. Y. Evening World.*

"Hearts of the World," another Griffith triumph. A story more vital than "The Birth of a Nation." Last night's audience was spellbound. It is a monster success. — *N. Y. American.*

"Griffith's latest, a great picture. There is more thrill, more action, more fine photography, more beautiful scenes, more magnificent acting, and more reality than 'Joni' will get in a dozen so-called feature pictures." — *N. Y. Evening Globe.*

"New Griffith picture scores great success. Every character in the play is real. There was not a jarring note in the whole performance." — *N. Y. Tribune.*

"Hearts of the World," setting of a love story. Dramatized was as memorably as Emile Zola's story. The Attack on the Mill. — *N. Y. Sun.*

"Hearts of the World" is more than a masterpiece. It is an inspiration. Scenes of outdoor life that have the atmosphere of great painted canvas. Realistic to the last degree. — *N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

"Griffith's masterpiece. The acting throughout was wonderful." — *N. Y. Evening Sun.*

"War vividly seen in Griffith film. A story that quickly stirs the emotions." — *N. Y. Times.*

STIRRING AND POPULAR MUSIC BY AN AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
Admission: Dress Circle: \$2.00: Stalls: \$1.00. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

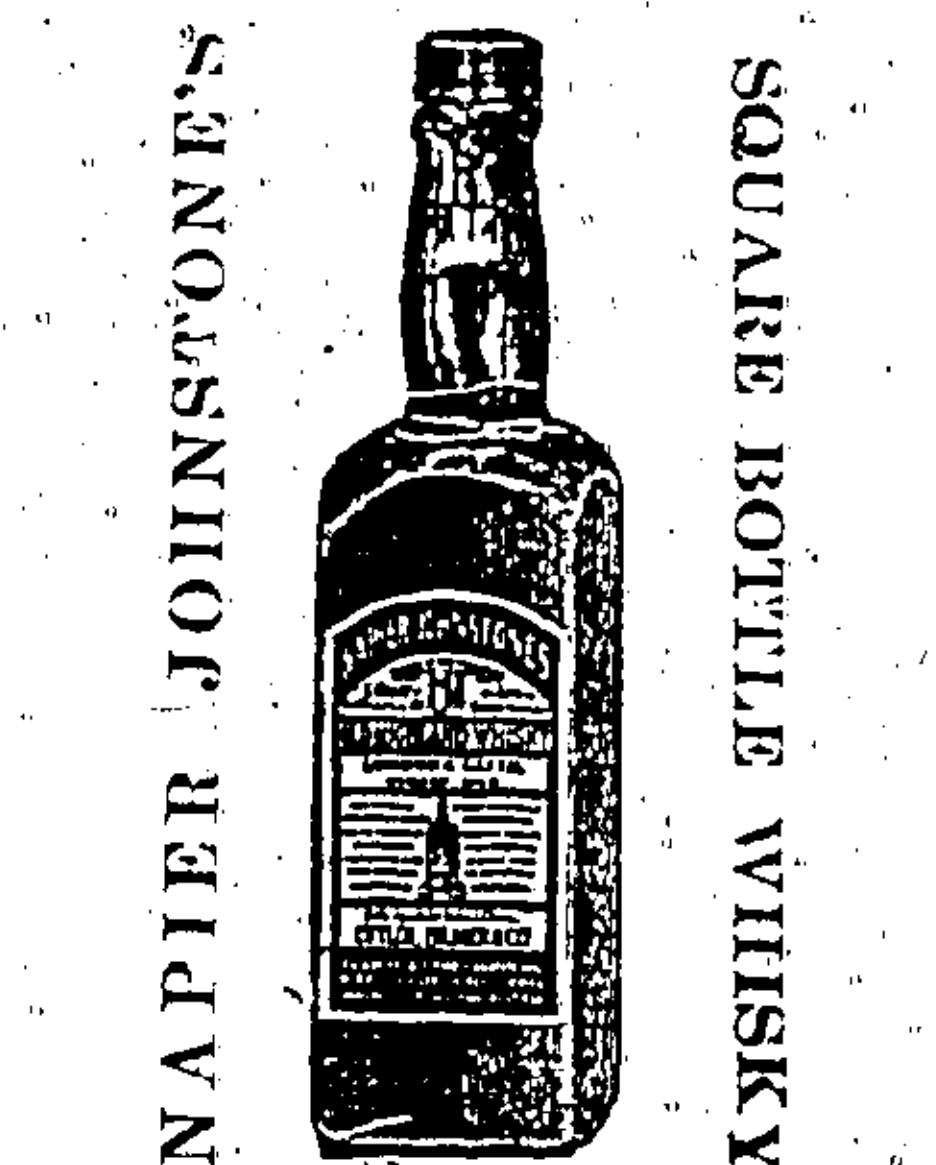
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APOLASTEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irritations
of the Urinary System, such as Catarrh of the Bladder, Gleet, Stricture, etc. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe and reliable. It is sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Chemists.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room. Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Merchant Marine, E.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

ELECTRICITY VICTORIOUS.

Amazing Results with Electrical Treatment in the Home.
INFINITE JOY OF HEALTH.

Although universally accepted as being the most powerful curative agent in existence, many sufferers have yet to learn of the enormous powers of the electric current. By which curative power, the most inveterate and obstinate ailments can now be cured. In the home by means of simple appliances which even a child can manipulate. The "ELECTRIC" is a small, portable, and powerful machine, which can be used in the home by means of simple appliances which even a child can manipulate. The "ELECTRIC" is a small, portable, and powerful machine, which can be used in the home by means of simple appliances which even a child can manipulate.

strain, overwork, or chronic complaint, this method strongly recommended. It is a simple, safe, and powerful method of curing all ailments. It is a simple, safe, and powerful method of curing all ailments. It is a simple, safe, and powerful method of curing all ailments.

That is our motto, "Electricity, the Road to Health." Write for it now. To D.A.S. and you will learn how a host of complaints are successfully overcome. Write for it now. To D.A.S. and you will learn how a host of complaints are successfully overcome. Write for it now. To D.A.S. and you will learn how a host of complaints are successfully overcome.

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Exporters for nearly 70 years. Descriptive Catalogue free. Get our special offers. KELWAY & SONS, Wholesale Seed Growers, LANGPORT, England.



Let Cuticura Soothe Your Itching Skin

Nothing purer, sweeter, or more effective for rashes, itching and irritations. The Soap to cleanse and soothe. The Ointment to soothe and heal. They prevent skin troubles if used for every-day toilet purposes. Soap & Ointment, Cuticura to heal, F. Newberry & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace; for this is, most undoubtedly, the most dangerous of all ailments. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words "It is only indigestion." Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include:—biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, falling appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATIONS
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
Invaluable for diseases of these important organs. Sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Chemists. Price 6s. each. Send for free trial. Dr. Leclerc, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris. Sole Agents, Messrs. H. & J. D. B. Ltd., 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris. Sole Agents, Messrs. H. & J. D. B. Ltd., 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris.

CANTON NEWS.

August 18th.

THE TUCHEM.
The Tuchen, Mok-Wing son, who has recently made up his mind to retire, invited a number of military officers to his garden. Yesterday, and proposed that Commander Shun Hung-ying be appointed his successor. The meeting, however, was left open, and the Tuchen has invited the other Kwangsi leaders to return to Canton for consultation on the subject. THE INTERNAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is reported that the President, Hsu Shih-chang, has instructed Wong Yip-tung, the chief of the Northern peace delegation, to go at once, to consult with Li-shun, Tuchen of Nanking, in regard to the internal peace conference.

The President has ordered that the conference be resumed on September 1st, if possible.

It is stated that the Southern peace envoys have recently renewed their demands as follows:

(1)—Hsu Shih-chang to be recognised as President of the under-mentioned terms are accepted.

(2)—General Luk Wing-tung to be Vice-President.

(3)—Tuan Chi-jui, to be instructed to form the new Cabinet.

(4)—Tung Kai-yew (the Yunnan Tuchen), to be appointed Inspector-General of Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow provinces.

(5)—Four Southerners to be appointed Cabinet Ministers.

(6)—Commander Li-Kai-yuen to be appointed Civil Governor of Kwangtung or Szechuen.

(7)—The constitution drawn up by Parliament in the 6th year of the Republic to be restored.

(8)—The Civil Governors of Hunan, Fukien, and Shensi to be nominated by the Southerners.

A Shanghai message states that Tong Shui-yi, chief of the Southern delegates, intends to resign owing to the demands of the Northerners. Either Shun Chun-hua or Dr. Wu Ting-fang will be elected Tong's successor.

The members of the Canton Parliament have announced to-day that they are protesting against Wong Yip-tung as chief of the Northern peace delegates as he is not a peace maker.

SALT MERCHANTS STRIKE.

It is understood that the military leaders on the north borders have agreed not to enforce the extra tax on salt and the salt merchants have accordingly resumed their business as from yesterday.

REDUCED PACIFIC CABLE RATES.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

A considerable reduction in cable rates across the Pacific will come into effect on September 1st. The reduction will be effective on both inward and outward messages and will reduce existing rates by approximately 20 per cent.

The decision was made public by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Telegraph Lines, who stated that, beginning September 1st, the rate on cable messages from San Francisco to Manila would be reduced from \$1.10 to 80 cents a word; from San Francisco to China from \$1.10 to 80 cents a word, and from San Francisco to Japan from \$1.21 to 80 cents a word. These last two reductions, he said, were contingent on proportionate reductions in terminal charges in Japan and China, which were expected.

Mr. Mackay said: "It is the policy of our system to reduce rates whenever possible. Prior to the laying of our cables across the Pacific Ocean the rate from San Francisco to Manila was \$2.47 a word. It will now be 80 cents a word. Likewise the rates from San Francisco to China and Japan were, respectively, \$1.2 and \$1.85 a word. These rates will now be 80 cents a word.

In view of the fact that the Pacific cable is a long and costly cable to maintain and operate, we think the public will appreciate these liberal reductions. These reduced rates will not yield more than a reasonable return, especially when the traffic gets back to normal conditions. We believe that trade between America and the Far East will develop sufficiently to justify these reductions. Delays on the Pacific cable have been heavy, but not as heavy as the delays on lines between Europe and the Far East, which in consequence of interruptions and congestions and the closing of telegraph stations in Germany and Russia cause delays often amounting to from two weeks to a month. "We are confident that the delays on our Pacific cable will disappear upon the return of normal conditions. If it turns out that the traffic warrants a second cable we shall promptly lay it."

ROMANCE AND EUGENICS.

A CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A conflict between romance and eugenics recently arose in a London court, in which a breach of promise suit was tried. The defendant had promised to marry the plaintiff, a promise, which he repudiated, but did not deny. After the engagement had been announced, the young woman in the case was discovered to have contracted tuberculosis. Notwithstanding this she insisted that her betrothed keep his promise. He refused and she sued him. The jury was unable to agree.

Aside from the broad issue of the expediency and the ethics of breach of promise suits in general, the case presents a number of interesting and conflicting aspects. The question whether a contract, such as a promise to marry, entered into without qualification, is inviolable will be raised by those possessing legal minds. The eugenists, holding that the highest interest of the race is the supreme law of the universe, will contend that no person suffering from a transmissible disease ought to be permitted to marry. But eugenics is not wholly dead, and there are still some romantic persons who will maintain that the bridegroom-to-be ought to have held to his bargain in all circumstances. Especially when his fiancée had fallen into misfortune, and when more than ever she needed his help, it will be contended that she had the right to look to him for support. It is an old-fashioned notion that the betrothal marks an obligation not much less sacred than marriage itself.

Yet if tuberculosis is not a legal bar to matrimony, which it was not in the case in point, and if the doctrine of free choice is accepted, and the couple were permitted to wed if but were willing, then it will be regarded by many as a logical consequence that, having exercised his freedom of choice the man in the case ought to be held to his bargain. It is nowhere argued that consumption discovered after marriage would entitle either of the parties to a divorce. Is the betrothal as binding as the marriage contract itself? The principle of permitting damages for breach of it almost makes it so. Yet there is a difference—none upon which lawyers are not of one mind, and upon which a jury, which we must presume to have been composed of average men, could not agree.

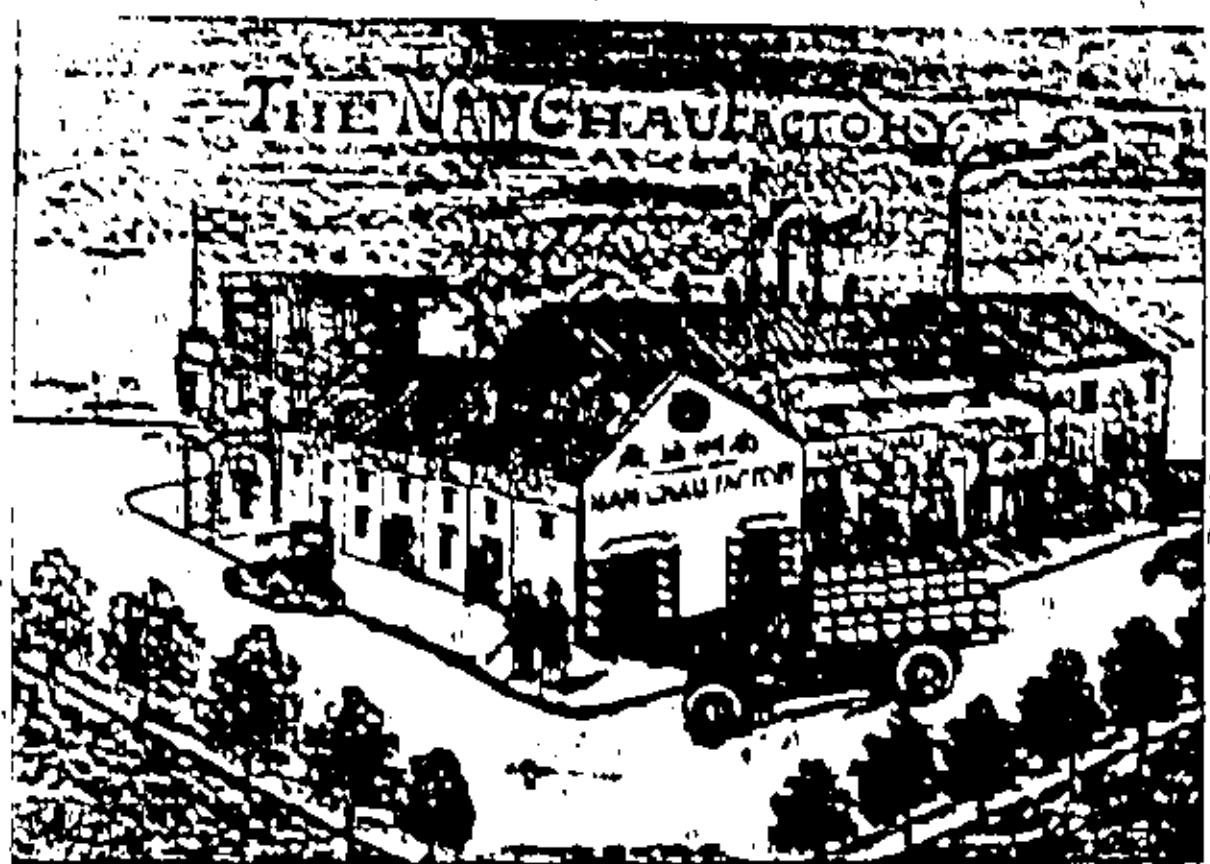
A CURABLE COMPLAINT.
Still another aspect is presented by the modern medical opinion that tuberculosis is curable in a large proportion of cases, and in nearly all cases which can be approached in their early stages. The view of many public health authorities is that it should be isolated, provided communities were prepared to supply facilities for sanitarium treatment, but popular prejudice against separating the members of families precludes such drastic measures for isolation as the extremists would like to see enforced. Had the young plaintiff the right to expect her fiancé to wait for her while she was undergoing cure? This may have been another question upon which the jurors differed.

On the whole, the plaintiff probably is fortunate in being rid of a prospective husband who loved her so little that he was willing to abandon her in her time of stress. Yet to hold this would be to attack the propriety of allowing money compensation for breach of promise in any instance. There are a good many men who would have only been stimulated to constancy by a tragedy such as the London case depicts. Probably the fair plaintiff is lucky to have seen her lover in his true colours before it was too late. He was at best a fair-weather friend. But the law and the ethics and the romance and the eugenics of the affair are hopelessly mixed. It is no wonder twelve ordinary citizens were unable to reach a solution.

WOMEN AS JUSTICES.

In the House of Lords on June 23rd the Justices of the Peace (Qualification of Women) Bill was read a third time. On the motion that the bill be passed, Lord Strathclyde moved an amendment to the effect that no woman be appointed a Justice of the Peace who had not attained the age of 30 years. He argued that it is unpleasant cases it was not desirable that young unmarried women should adjudicate. As to the argument that this would create an inequality in the sexes, the former practice of appointing young men of 21 or 22 as Justices of the Peace had fallen into disrepute.

Lord Beauchamp considered it unfortunate that at a time when they were trying to sweep away the barriers between the two sexes an attempt should be made to create this one. He had complete confidence in the Advisory Committee, who, he was quite sure, would not recommend the appointment of unsuitable women. The Lord Chancellor expressed the hope that the noble lord would not consider it necessary to carry the amendment to a division. If the bill became law, he was in possession of such information that he would not sanction the appointment of large numbers of women justices. It would be impossible because of the fact that, speaking generally, the Bench was very fully manned. In these circumstances women who aspired to be Justices would receive the honour as when vacancies occurred. Young women of 25 years of age would have to satisfy the Advisory Committee of their exceptional fitness, and they would also have to satisfy the Lords-Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor. If they were able to satisfy all these persons they would be rather remarkable young women, who would be considerably a welcome addition to the Bench. (laughter). As long as he occupied the position of Lord Chancellor no noble lord need fear that there would be any invasion of the Bench by women of 25. On a division the amendment was carried, and the motion that the bill be passed was carried.



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AT

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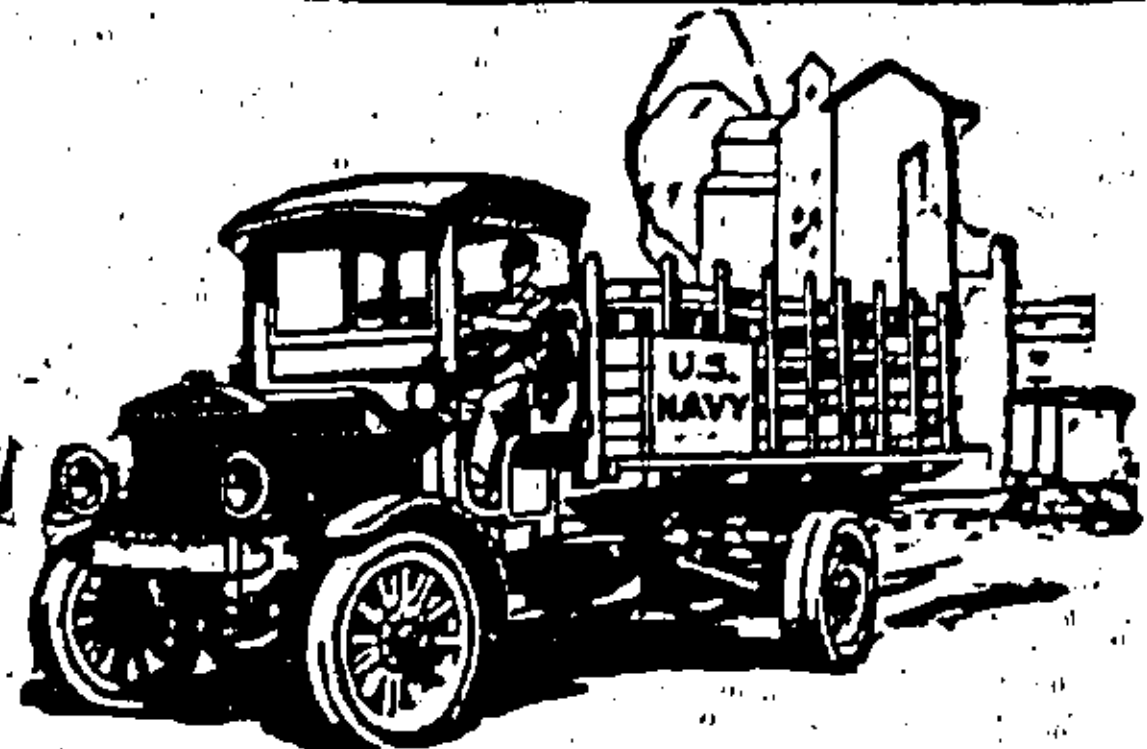
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VISCOUNT GREY ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Reuter's Agency has circulated the following:—

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, than whom no Englishman has done more to further the creation of the League of Nations, allows us to publish his answers to some questions of general interest which were recently put to him.

"Will you let me have your views on the amended Covenant of the League? Do you think it is a good document?"

"I am delighted that so much ground has been covered and so much work done. It is easy to desire more, but, personally, I had feared that much less would be accomplished at the Conference. It is comparatively easy for nations in face of a common peril to make common cause for carrying on war, but for many nations to agree on matters so various, so important, and so permanent as are contained in this Covenant is a greater and more difficult achievement. It proves that the downfall of Germany has convinced them that, in the long run, the national development of each can be better assured by the concidence and security of permanent peace than by attempts to promote separate national interests."

"In your speech on October 10th you mentioned three questions in particular, the solution of which in your view either depended upon, or would be greatly helped by, the establishment of a League of Nations. They were Labour, disarmament, and responsibility for backward races. Does the Covenant in these matters do what you hoped for from it?"

"It makes a good beginning with every one of them. As regards Labour (Convention), it is much to the good that there is already an International Labour Convention to be accepted. As to the reduction of armaments, I have always felt that the most effective reduction will come from the sense of security created by the League. Armaments will diminish as the League becomes strong and vital, and the pressure of public opinion within the League must be brought to bear to reduce armaments and to secure the utmost publicity with regard to them. The acceptance of the mandatory principle with regard to backward races is a great point gained. The application of that principle will, I hope, be clear and definite in the separate instruments which, I understand, will deal with each mandated territory. On some questions, particularly reduction of armaments, it has been said that the Covenant is too tentative and does not go far enough. Those who incline to such criticism should not forget that, in some quarters, the project of a League of Nations and, therefore, the Covenant as a whole, is thought to go too far, and to be an ideal that is beyond human nature to attain. The acceptance of the Covenant and the working of it will, I believe, prove that those who think it goes too far and is impracticable are wrong, and when that is proved and admitted, we shall find that it will increasingly satisfy those who, at present, think that it does not go far enough."

"What do you consider are the principal parts of the constitution of the League?"

KEY OF THE ORGANISM.

"The key of the whole organism is the annual meeting of the Prime Ministers or Foreign Secretaries of the nine States represented on the Council. So long as that meeting is regularly held and wisely inspired so long may we confidently hope the peace of the world will be secure. The meetings of the Assembly, too, are of great importance. Its constitution has, I believe, been criticised on the ground that it is not sufficiently democratic. But its members will be sent there by their Governments, and it will be for the peoples themselves to see to it that these members really represent them. I hope that they will be men capable of initiating a really progressive policy in international affairs. If so, their deliberations will be of the greatest moment in the history of mankind."

"Will not a great deal depend upon the Secretariat and in particular upon the Secretary-General?"

"If the Secretariat is well staffed and well-organised it can certainly contribute enormously to the success of the League. My own hope is that an ambitious view will be taken of its functions, and that it may develop in a short time into nothing less than a great international civil service. But much will depend on the right men being chosen for the work. The responsibility of the Secretary-General will be heavy, but in Sir Eric Drummond the Conference has chosen a man who will be able to bear it. I well knew his ability as the Foreign Office, and I know with what sincerity and conviction he has always worked for the establishment of the League. Few men in this country have such an experience of foreign affairs as he has. I am especially pleased to know that his appointment was originally suggested by the American delegates, and that it was proposed in the Conference by the President. Sir Eric Drummond will bring to this work experience, knowledge, ability, and earnestness."

"In reply to a further question, Lord Grey said that he still held to the belief expressed in his speech, that Russia and the enemy States must be admitted into the League, so soon as they could be relied upon to observe its Covenant in the spirit and in the letter."

"I take it for granted," he added, "that all neutral States will accede at once, as they are now formally invited to do. Whether or not any immediate material advantage is to be gained from doing

(Continued at foot of next column.)

UNREST IN FRANCE.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

(FROM THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, July 4th.

The threat of a general strike in France for one day, July 21st, against dear living may well invite those whose business it is to watch the economic position to inquire into the origin of the trouble which is giving rise to a great deal of social unrest. Dear living in France has originated from three causes: first, the largely increased wages due to the war; secondly, the limitation of production; and thirdly, the extravagance of a large section of the population. The Government devised means for maintaining the moral of the people during the war, but there is no doubt that its good intentions have produced disappointing results. The first of these was the moratorium, and the second the decision not to increase the burden of taxation. Having no rent or taxes to pay, many people in France went in for a course of luxury, and spent their earnings recklessly.

Extravagance in France has certainly increased since the armistice was signed. Tea-rooms, cinemas, and music-halls have sprung up like mushrooms. People who never thought of paying ten francs for a seat at a place of entertainment do not grudge paying twenty francs now. Paris is, in fact, pleasure-mad. With the exception of the peasantry, the French population has largely lost the virtue of thrift. A style of living has been cultivated, and to keep it up larger incomes were necessary. Hence the recent strikes, which ended in almost every instance in the workers' demands being granted. It is a fact, however, that food prices have risen with the increase of wages. So the workers are no better off. There is a limit to the workers' demands. In France that limit appears to have been reached, and therefore, with high prices of food and the impossibility of forcing the employers to pay wages above their capacity, and of compelling customers to buy goods at prohibitive prices, there is a wave of discontent which is finding expression in the decision to organise a general strike, in threats of a political strike, and of bringing about a social revolution.

NO CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY.

That is the position in France as it strikes a foreign observer. It is a position which is causing uneasiness. But nowhere are there any signs of a constructive policy to deal with it. Remedies are, however, suggested. The French people are urged to get rid of their luxurious habits and return to hard work as soon as possible, and Government intervention is advocated. I have discussed the internal condition of France with many people whose standing entitles them to express an opinion, and I find that three forms of Government intervention are favoured. The first is that the moratorium should be suppressed and taxation increased. With these changes a man who now spends 10,000 francs a year and pays no rent or taxes, would, on the day that he has to pay both, think twice before he parted with 200 francs for a seat in a music hall or 50 francs for a peach. The second suggestion, which is directed against the war profiteers, is that excess profits should be taxed 85 per cent. I find that nine Frenchmen out of ten are unable to answer the question as to what is the amount of the existing tax on excess profits. Apparently, it is a matter of little importance, for the statement has been publicly made that, in many instances, the profits tax has not been collected.

The third suggestion advocates the greater freedom of commerce. Here, France is confronted with a problem. She has to reconstruct her devastated districts, and the question arises whether the work shall be done with foreign manufactured articles or home products. If France imports what she needs, the work will certainly be done much quicker. But she has a fear that if she is flooded with foreign goods, produced in countries which have been untouched by the German armies, she may get accustomed to them, with the result that there would not be any competition for many years, and the old factories which made the same goods before the war would not be reconstructed. For the moment, therefore, the French Government is in a dilemma, hardly knowing how to set about stopping the scandal of excessive food prices, and fearing that by striking the profiteers through foreigners, a deadly blow would be struck at national industries.

no, I am sure that refusal, or even delay, will put the States concerned in a most disadvantageous position. The Conference has made a neutral country, Spain, one of the original members of the Council of the League. This is a clear indication that the League is not a league of conquerors, but a true League of Nations, soon, I hope, of all nations.

"I say the League must not be a League of Conquerors," concluded Lord Grey, "but I do not mean that we ought ever to forget that only the heroic sacrifices of the armies of freedom have made its establishment possible. But the best fulfilment of those sacrifices that we can make is by bringing a really new and creative spirit into the relations between peoples. The success of the League rests with the people who can make their Governments what they will. They must inspire their Governments continually with this spirit. The war has been won by free peoples fighting for an ideal of democracy and freedom and permanent peace. The militarism that was the opposite of this ideal has been beaten to the ground. The League of Nations provides the machinery by which the ideal can be maintained and developed: free peoples must supply the spirit that will make the machinery ever more and more effective."

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HEIMELIN"

Arrived Hongkong on August 18th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY.

Captains of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. CO.
Hongkong, August 18th, 1919. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GABLOZ"

Arrived Hongkong on August 17th, 1919.

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

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MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. CO.
Hongkong, August 17th, 1919. [1]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, August 13th, 1919. [11/14]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"AJAX"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 16th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 22nd, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before September 6th, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, August 16th, 1919. [11/28]

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11, MOUTRIE HILL ROAD.

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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 19th Aug.	8 P.M.
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"WUHU"	On 19th Aug.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"HUPH"	On 19th Aug.	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 19th Aug.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHERNGANG"	On 21st Aug.	Noon.
WHEIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd Aug.	3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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KHIVA	33rd October	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	28th Sept.

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AKI MARU	Friday,	22nd Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Wednesday,	24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	Wednesday,	3rd Sept.
HWAH-WU	Middle of September.	

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU	Saturday,	6th Sept.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	Saturday,	23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU	Sunday,	24th August.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	Thursday,	4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU	Thursday,	18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Friday, 22nd August.
WAKASA MARU (London & Antwerp)	End of September.
TOUTAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End of September.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 223 & 222.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Aug. 29th.
KOREA MARU	10,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	12,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama)

+ omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,000	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	18,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,000	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager
King's Building

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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 24th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 23,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINK" ... 20,000	On or about 4th Oct.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 28th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 25th August.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 1st August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 23rd August.

"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"NANKING MARU" ... Friday, 22nd August.

"SIAM MARU" ... Monday, 25th August.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOHEU MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Aug., at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIU MARU" ... Sunday, 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building,
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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14,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

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